JOHN LOUIS WATERS
~AND COMPANY~

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT
AND
WHAT TO INVENT

JOHN LOUIS WATERS & COMPANY
Warder Building - - - - Washington, D. C.

JOAO TOSTA

INVENTOR OF

TOYS, GAMES and SMALL ARTICLES.

OFFICE 44 SUMMER ST ADDRESS P. O BOX 930,

LOWELL, MASS., June 7, 5.

John Louis Waters & Co.,

Solicitors of Patents,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In your management of my application for patent No. 1,141,434, I consider that I received inestimable services; that the case was allowed within the shortest possible time from the date of filing the application, that is, in forty-two days; that you did not unduly urge me for the small monthly payment to cover your fees; that your fees were not exhorbitant, nor did you charge interest for the credit extended to me.

I am more than pleased with your ability and the satisfactory manner in which my cases have been presented and handled by you and I intend to give you all my future business.

Yours very truly,

Joao Tosta

Waters, John Louis, & company

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT AND WHAT TO INVENT

A COMPLETE HAND-BOOK OF ADVICE AND USEFUL INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS, RELATIVE TO PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE, FOREIGN PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

JOHN LOUIS WATERS & COMPANY
WARDER BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PREFACE

THE present pamphlet is intended to convey to you a brief, concise, and honest statement relative to our firm, the methods under which we operate our business, which are the results of long experience, having solely for their objects the production of the highest quality of work and honest dealing, and the necessary and full information with regard to the patent and trade-mark practice of the United States and of the various foreign countries offering such protection.

WHAT TO INVENT

In presenting the following suggestions to inventors, we make no pretense whatever, nor would we wish inventors to understand that no patents have been granted in the classes named. What is particularly wanted are devices which in themselves possess superior merits to those in common use.

1. An automatic self-inking proof roller.

2. Devices for conveniently keeping record of telephone messages sent.

3. White indelible ink, for marking black clothing, would find a ready sale.

4. A practical self-inking typewriting machine, dispensing with carbon ribbons.

OUR FIRM

We are experienced patent attorneys and are fully capable of handling properly all work entrusted to our care, having every facility for procuring patents promptly. Our Mr. DAVID P. MOORE, who is the senior member of our firm, controls the destinies of the same, and those associated with him in the conduct of its business have had a long and varied experience in all of the branches of the patent practice. They entered the employ of large and responsible patent firms immediately upon the completion of their technical education, thus mastering the profession in a practical manner under tutors of world-wide reputations, and they now occupy a position second to none in knowledge of technique

and the intricacies of the patent practice. In order to efficiently master the intricacies of the practice of patent procedure, one's entire time and education must be devoted to its study; the intricacies must be a second nature with him, to be subsequently supplemented by the study of law. Mr. Moore and his associates fulfill these requirements to the letter. Our entire corps of assistants, both in and out of our office (including experts in patent law, mechanics, electricity, chemistry, etc., draftsmen, designers, and searchers or examiners) has been selected with great care and with the sole purpose of procuring the best talent obtainable.

WHAT TO INVENT

5. A blotting substance of increased absorbent nature which is better than blotting paper.

6. A substitute for tar or metal as a roofing material. Cheap, durable, and waterproof.

7. A new and perfect artificial fuel, compounded from natural products, and cheaper than coal.

8. A device for quickly and effectively cleaning hair brushes. Also toilet articles of general use.

9. New systems of house heating and ventilation are in demand. No perfect system is yet in use.

OUR OFFICES

We are located in the city of Washington, D. C., where the entire patent business of the United States and the working of the Federal Government are transacted, therefore we are in a position to give more prompt and effective service than attorneys located remote from Washington. The members and assistants of our firm enjoy a large personal acquaintance with the official staff of examiners of the United States Patent Office. The worth and advantage of this to our clients cannot be estimated too highly, as personal arguments and interviews with the Examiners, which forms a part of our daily routine procedure in patent prose-

cutions, enables us to produce results that might never be attained by any amount of correspondence, which is the usual and necessary course pursued by out-of-town practitioners, so that it takes us about half the time required by the attorneys outside of Washington to effect results valuable to inventors. Our offices are directly opposite the United States Patent Office, so that we can get in direct touch with the various divisions at a moment's notice, thereby expediting the causes which have been entrusted in our care by our clients, thus enabling us to subserve with promptness and zeal their great work. Our reputation and the good will

WHAT TO INVENT

10. A practical automatic cut-off safety gas cock, whereby the flow of gas is permitted only when lighted.

11. A process and apparatus for drawing electrical energy from the atmosphere and storing it for use.

12. Means for braking cars and other vehicles which will be quick-acting, and will not "flat" the wheels.

13. A practical device for regulating incandescent electric lights which can be turned partly off or on like gas.

14. Type-setting and casting machinery on the plan of the "linotype," but more simple and easier in operation.

of our clients are the most valuable assets we have, so we make every endeavor with earnestness to render punctual and efficient service.

OUR BUSINESS METHODS

It is our special aim and primary object to procure patents as promptly as possible, with strict regard to the legal grant of the invention.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS IN PATENT MATTERS

We believe it is our duty to impress upon you the dangers incident to any delay, no matter of how short duration, in

the filing of your application in the United States Patent Office. Many valuable inventions and their probable proceeds have been lost to their inventors by a delay in the filing of their applications, as such delays have permitted unscrupulous persons, who have gained a knowledge of such inventions, to procure patents and reap the benefits from inventions which do not belong to them. This delay has also permitted inventors who conceived their inventions after the conception by the original inventors to procure patents and thus probably defeat the issuance of patents to the original inventors.

WHAT TO INVENT

15. Improved electrical conductor, lessening resistance to the current and loss thereby by leakage and radiation.

16. A noiseless typewriting machine is greatly needed. All workers in modern offices will appreciate this invention.

17. Fashionable confectioners want a box which cannot be repacked with confections of an inferior grade without discovery.

18. A tough transparent substitute for glass, which will not crack under a high degree of heat, and will withstand a great strain.

19. A perfect fire-proofing compound, which will not injure the materials to which it is applied, and which is safe and inexpensive.

INVENTIONS ARE GOOD INVESTMENTS

We beg to direct your attention to the fact that no other class of investments offers like chances for profits as are offered by American and foreign patents procured upon inventions of merit.

The industry and progress of the entire world is directly due to and wholly dependent upon invention. The big fortunes that have been amassed in this country in the past century, and those now being amassed, are nearly all directly or indirectly due to one or more inventions.

But no invention is worth anything to its inventor unless it is patented, for until that time it is generally the common property of anyone who by fair or foul means may first secure a patent on it.

If you have invented anything of merit, no matter how simple or complex, have your idea protected by a U. S. patent. There is no other way.

OBJECT OF THIS PUBLICATION

The object of this publication is to fully instruct you how to get a patent upon your invention in our country, and all foreign countries, as letters written in the ordinary course of business in reply to inquiries are necessarily too brief to give the information you should have before filing your application for patent. A further object is to impress upon

WHAT TO INVENT

20. An improvement in doors similar but superior to the "revolving door," which has been a financial success, but has some objections.

21. Improvements in key action, carriage movement, ribbon and other parts of writing machines, to cheapen the cost and enhance speed and accuracy.

22. A simple cork extractor which will not break up the cork and cause portions of the latter to fall into the bottle will satisfy a general demand.

23. A simple and effective coffee mill for domestic use, provided with means for regulating the degree of fineness to which the coffee is ground.

24. Improved machinery and apparatus for curing, stripping, and packing tobacco. The present methods require much space and great loss of time.

you the importance of properly protecting your invention, that is, your patent should issue upon claims which will protect your invention and not upon claims which will permit a slight change in the invention to evade the patent. An invention which is properly protected will permit you to sue and procure damages from any person who manufactures your invention or device substantially the same. The Supreme Court of the United States (case Topliff vs. Topliff, 1892), in an opinion by Mr. Justice Brown, makes this statement: "The specification and claim of a patent, particularly if the invention be at all complicated, constitute one of the most difficult legal instruments to draw with accuracy, and in view of the fact that valuable inventions are often

placed in the hands of inexperienced persons to prepare such specifications and claims, it is no matter of surprise that the latter frequently fail to describe with requisite certainty the exact invention of the patentee, and err either in claiming that which the patentee had not in fact invented or in omitting some element which was a valuable or essential part of his actual invention." **This comment from the highest tribunal in the United States should preclude inventors from placing or entrusting their business in the hands of inexperienced attorneys.**

WHAT TO INVENT

25. Special machinery for shoe-lasting, book-binding, metal-working, and other purposes. Improvements upon machinery in general use are often very valuable.

26. A safety envelope that cannot be opened without detection is greatly desired. There are some inventions in this line, but there is still room for improvement.

27. An invention for holding up a lady's skirt when walking in the street would be highly appreciated by the ladies, especially if they are encumbered with bundles.

28. A more sensitive and accurate diaphragm for telephones, phonographs, and similar instruments, whereby the sounds produced will be clearer, louder and more natural.

29. Journals for car and other axles have been much improved, but "hot boxes" are still of frequent occurrence. Improved metals for anti-friction bearing can be patented.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

Read this book carefully—every word is of vital importance to you. Then, if there are any questions you want to ask, any information you desire on your individual problems, sit down and write us, fully and frankly.

We make no charge for any information or advice which we may be able to give you.

We earnestly, conscientiously, and zealously have the interest of our clients at heart and solicit any patent business which you may have, and upon receiving the same, will give it prompt and careful attention,.

Yours very truly,

JOHN LOUIS WATERS & CO.

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT
AND
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YOUR PATENT ATTORNEY

A Competent Attorney means a Protective Patent
An Incompetent Attorney means a Worthless Patent
Which do you want?

We can not urge upon an inventor too strongly the care he should exercise in selecting his patent attorney. In fact,

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WHAT TO INVENT

30. A preserving compound for wooden piles is desired on the Pacific Coast that will make piles immune from the attacks of teredos and other forms of destructive marine life.

31. A washboard with soaping apparatus or means embodied therein, and so arranged that the soap would be applied by the action of rubbing, would be a profitable invention.

32. Ingenious articles of utility formed of wire bent from a single piece, and therefore extremely cheap. This applies particularly to household and store fittings and simple implements.

33. An ink bottle which will permit of the insertion of a pen point therein, will provide a regular depth of dip for the pen point, and will prevent the evaporation of ink contained in it.

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the Commissioner of Patents himself in the official book, "Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office," advises inventors as follows: "To employ a competent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims."

In order for an inventor to secure the fullest protection warranted by the novelty of his invention it is absolutely essential that his interests, in the procurement of a patent, have the personal care and attention of a skilled patent attorney, for otherwise, though no difficulty be experienced in obtaining the patent, sooner or later, and just at a time when success seems to be in his grasp, the discovery is apt

to be made that his patent, upon which he has depended to bring him financial profit, is so unnecessarily limited and restricted in the protection it affords that it is practically worthless and he finds that his time, money, and labor have been wasted.

With the inventor the incentive of his efforts is financial remuneration as a dividend on his genius. It is a practical business proposition with him, with financial gain as the goal, or he would not devote his time nor his money to the business. Therefore, let us say, that a patent attorney with professional standing occupies as important a position with

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WHAT TO INVENT

34. An improvement in printing presses to do away with the necessity for an elaborate make-ready. Much time is lost in overlaying and underlaying forms that would be saved by such a device.

35. An invention is desired which will make a horse secure on his legs on slippery pavements.

36. New construction of boats and methods of boat propelling. Something better than paddle wheels or screws. Water drawn in at the bow of the vessel and forcibly expelled at the stern has been tried.

37. A better type of fixed ammunition for rapid-fire guns is greatly desired. We would suggest a caseless charge compressed in the form of a solid cylinder and attached in some manner to the base of the projectile.

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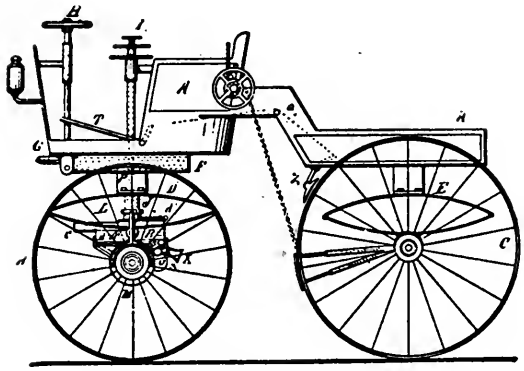
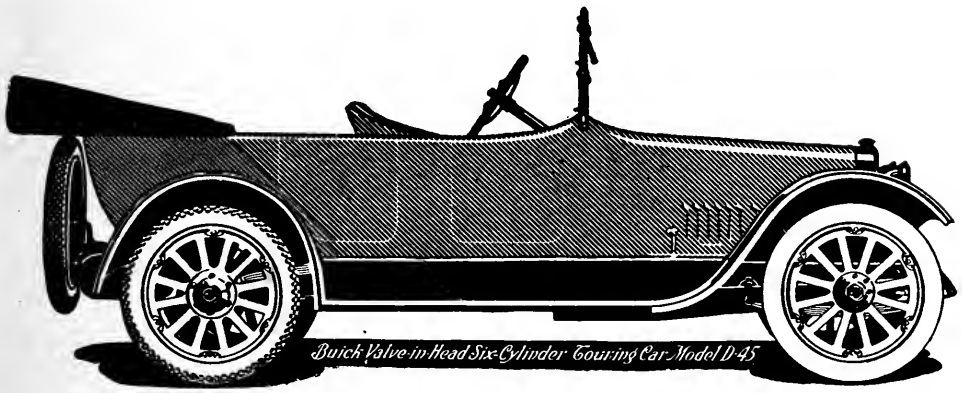
respect to an inventor as steam to a locomotive. Without the assistance of a competent patent attorney the genius of the inventor is often rendered valueless. Without steam the value of the locomotive as an aid to transportation is nil.

Our qualifications and professional standing as patent attorneys are universally recognized, and therefore we feel justified in soliciting the business of inventors and such others as may desire skillful and capable service in patent matters of any nature whatsoever. We will gladly furnish on request from you the names of clients for whom we have handled patent business and who, in every case, have nothing but the highest praise for our methods.



SELDEN PATENT



MODERN AUTO

The two reproductions on this page show the wonderful development of the automobile since the year of 1896. The drawing on the upper half of the page is reproduced from the Selden patent, which was the beginning of the development of the automobile. The half-tone on the lower half of the page shows the automobile of today—a six-cylinder, valve in head, Buick touring car. Mr. Selden, it is generally understood, receives about $10,000 a day in royalties on his patent.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE

No other nation can boast of the genius that adorns the pages of American inventive history and to which this country owes, more than to any other element, its rank as a manufacturing and commercial nation. Many of the men who endowed this country with their genius were mechanics and other persons obliged to work for day's wages, and in not a few instances the ideas evolved from their brains resulted in the reward of enormous fortunes.

To Jenne and C. L. Sholes—two men whose names are

WHAT TO INVENT

38. A safety stirrup, one that would be so arranged by a spring or otherwise that instead of holding the rider's foot when a horse falls, the weight of the rider pulling backward or downward would cause the release of the foot.

39. Why cannot a system of bundle carriers, such as are used in dry-goods stores, be devised for public restaurants? The advantages of such a system are many, and would effect a great saving of time and labor.

40. An automobile street sweeper is also desired—one that will sweep the dust direct from the street into a dust bin carried by the machine where it could be dampened, thus causing no dust to be thrown out during its operation.

41. New labor-saving means in washing, wringing, drying, and ironing clothes would be profitable and should have a ready sale in the market. Laundry improvements, when properly protected, are always appreciated and have a quick sale.

almost unknown to the general public—is chiefly due the development of the writing machines of today. Sholes, who died rich, began as a mechanic, and a universally-known typewriter was to a great extent his creation.

Mergenthaler, who received millions from the linotype machine, was originally an expert mechanic, engaged in making telescopes and other scientific apparatus. His contrivance is now in use all over the world.

L. C. Crowell was likewise a toiler at the day's wages when he began to invent improvements in printing machines. His contrivance for folding paper, which brought him a large

fortune, made possible the present enormous editions of many-paged newspapers.

The process of welding metals under water by means of the electric arc was not recognized at first as a great discovery. Its inventor, George D. Burton, was a mechanic, and every cent he could get hold of he spent on his idea, until just as he had begun to despair, he sold a part interest in his patent for $100,000.

Alex. P. Morrow was a mechanic employed by a bicycle

WHAT TO INVENT

42. New compositions of matter. Dyestuffs are patented in great numbers, and some very valuable. Mere prescriptions cannot be patented, but new chemical compounds, such as phenacetin, are patentable, and ofter yield great profits.

43. Improvements in apparatus for generating and using acetylene gas are now especially wanted. This gas has been proved a valuable illuminating medium, and simple means for safely generating and storing and using it are valuable.

44. A practical crude-oil burner. There are two main lines of invention in this class. One is for supplying the oil mixed with steam for combustion, and the other is for turning it into vapor and mixing it with air, burning it in that form.

45. A motor plow that could be easily handled and operated would revolutionize existing agricultural methods. Besides the motor plow, there are other farm implements where the principle of the automobile could be applied to advantage.

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company when he invented the coaster brake which bears his name. He has become rich from royalties.

F. A. Flannigan had a little jewelry shop in Washington, but at length he developed a method of cleaning oil wells by dropping an electric stove down into them. Formerly when wells became choked with paraffin they were cleaned by exploding nitro-glycerin cartridges, a costly method and risky. The electric stove process is cheap and can do no damage. It made the inventor a very rich man.

Robert Bruce, inventor of type-casting machines, was born in New York. Previous to his invention the casting

of type was a hand process, by which fifteen pieces per minute could be produced. After several trials he devised an improved machine which produced one hundred and forty pieces per minute. This machine is now in use by all of the founders, the sale of patents having brought the inventor a handsome fortune.

George M. Pullman, inventor and manufacturer of sleeping cars, was born in Brockton, N. Y., in 1831. He had a common school education and worked in a country store. The first sleeping car, The Pioneer, was built in 1864. The

WHAT TO INVENT

46. There is a great demand for an automatic telephone exchange, by means of which connections will be made automatically, greatly facilitating the service, and doing away with salaries of large numbers of persons usually employed at the exchange. Recent experiments of Dr. Pupin have demonstrated that the Trans-Atlantic telephone is feasible. Quadruplex machines will also come in time, and it may be as easy to send four or five messages over a single wire by the telephone as it is by the telegraph now.

47. A storm-proof cover and sun-shield for standing crops, such as choice garden products. A cover which is cheap and simple, and can be easily manipulated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops are destroyed by the elements annually.

48. The need of a practical spark and cinder arrester for use on railway locomotives is apparent to all who travel, as frequent fires are ignited by the sparks, and the cinders have a disagreeable habit of making known their presence in various ways.

Pullman Palace Car Company was organized in 1867. A few years later Mr. Pullman founded the town of Pullman, at a cost of $8,000,000 as a center for his manufacturing interests. He was worth in the neighborhood of $40,000,000. employing 15,000 people and had a yearly pay-roll of $7,500,000.

George Westinghouse, inventor of the air-brake, was born at Central Bridge, N. Y., in 1864. His air-brake was patented in 1879. By 1886 Mr. Westinghouse had taken out patents that extended from the front of the engine to the end of the rear car. He is now interested in and president of seventeen companies that manufacture his inventions, doing a $20,000,000 a year business.

The career of Fulton, in connection with steam navigation, is well known. It is scarcely necessary to speak of Benjamin Franklin, who first unraveled some of the mysteries of electricity; of Elias Howe, who invented the sewing machine; of Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the harvesting machine; of Charles Goodyear, discoverer of the rubber combination, or Samuel F. B. Morse, who invented the telegraph. The names of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin; Thomas Blanchard, who patented the tack machine, and John Erics-

WHAT TO INVENT

49. An apparatus for utilizing the great cold-producing power of l quefied air to cool houses in summer. The time may not be far distant when houses can be provided with an ice plant or cooling room which will be operated by simply turning on a spigot.

50. A bottle for containing mucilage which is so constructed that when the brush is in place a complete closure of the upper end of the bottle will be effected, and which will prevent the gumming and sticking of the brush to the inside of the neck of the bottle.

51. A bottle or stopper therefor so constructed as to prevent the bottle from being filled a second time. Manufacturers of proprietary compounds, liquors, perfumery, sauces, etc., are on the lookout for something practical of this kind which can be manufactured at a small cost.

son who designed the screw propeller for vessels and invented the iron-clad Monitor are familiar to all.

While many of the foregoing inventors produced machines of a more or less complicated nature, it must be borne in mind that money can be made more easily out of simple patented inventions. Great discoveries, like the typewriter, typesetting machine, airbrake, etc., take so many years, and cost so much to perfect, that the incomes from same are small compared with the incomes from the aggregate field of simpler devices.

The man who discovered that a candle, if tapered at the end, would stick firmly into its socket, patented the idea, and afterwards founded the largest candle factory in the

world. Might not any one have thought of this simple device? Out of the millions who own umbrellas, how many realize that these unfortunately indispensable articles represent wealth untold? The frame, the cover, the materials used, are all the result of numberless experiments and patents. An umbrella, years ago, used to be made of whalebone and gingham. It weighed as much as a portmanteau. Alpaca was substituted for gingham, then silk for alpaca. Each change meant a fortune to the inventor who brought it about. For a long time the ribs were solid; then Samuel Fox arose, took the

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WHAT TO INVENT

52. Another field which has not been successfully exploited is the shucking of oysters and clams. Any simple mechanism for accomplishing this object would, in all probability, prove an immensely valuable invention, as the present hand work is necessarily slow, tedious, and expensive.

53. Removing coke from ovens. Perhaps the most serious drawback to the production of coke is the apparent impossibility of removing the coke from the oven without cooling the oven. The process now employed of cooling the oven with water generates steam which affects the structure of the oven injuriously, and materially lessens its usefulness and durability. A practical process for removing the coke without cooling the oven will be an invention of unusual value, as it will save thousands of dollars annually to the coke industry.

54. An automatic stoker to replace firemen on locomotives is sure to be adopted in the near future.

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umbrella and cut grooves along its ribs. He designed the "Patent Paragon Frame," and lived to see his invention used universally. At the death of Samuel Fox his heirs benefited to the extent of $895,000.

If an invention be simple and useful it is almost sure to be profitable.

The ball and socket glove fastener is a Frenchman's idea, and it has made him rich. A successful invention is the double ball clasp for pocket-books and bags. It is said that no sort of clasp can be popular unless it makes a noise when it catches. Only a few years ago a lucky man thought of putting a couple of pieces of cork on the nose-pieces of

glasses to make them more comfortable. Nearly all eyeglasses nowadays have this improvement, and every pair pays a royalty to the inventor. One of the most profitable small inventions is the tin cap for beer bottles, which is taking the place of corks; it is cheaper than the cork, more convenient and keeps the beer better. Metal lemon squeezers are undesirable because the juice of the fruit acts upon the metal and makes a poison. Not long ago some one thought of making a lemon squeezer of glass and the idea was worth just $50,000 to him. Tin cans are now being made

WHAT TO INVENT

55. An electric flat iron, so constructed that it could be heated by electricity and propelled by it, but controlled by the hand of the user, would be a blessing to thousands of hard-working housekeepers who do their own ironing, and to all laundry workers.

56. A machine which will pull or throw up beets and other like products out of the ground and top and clean the same, would also be a valuable invention. Such a machine might resemble a self-binder or analogous harvester, and should include mechanism to withdraw the beets or other products from the ground, convey them upwardly by means of an endless belt, in accurate position, to knives or cutters where they could be chopped, and from the knives or cutters pass through a cleaning apparatus or means.

57. An economic means of absorbing the vibration of both electrical and steam motors in automobiles is a desirable invention. This means should

so that they can be opened by simply striking the top a smart blow. As soon as he learned of the invention, Armour, the Chicago packer, ordered 500,000 of the cans, and the inventor is already independently wealthy. The automatic inkstand, which keeps an equal supply of ink always ready for the pen, is said to have earned $200,000. Shoe buttons are no longer sewed on, but are applied with a metal fastener. This idea has been worth a big fortune. A new contrivance that promises to be very profitable is a whistle for bicycles, made on the principle of the siren fog whistle. There was $500,000 made in the wooden shoe peg. Another gold-producing patent was the inverted glass bell placed over gas jets to pro-

tect ceilings. Great sums have been earned by the barbed wire for fences, and a contrivance for shaving ice. A "hump" on a hook to keep it from slipping out of the eye has made the proprietors of the contrivance millionaires. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made by Dennison out of his shipping tags. The idea consists simply of a little ring of cardboard that reinforces the tying hole and prevents the string from tearing out. A lot of money has been earned by the little brass clip fastening, patented a few years ago, by which sheets of paper are held together. Yet it is an exact

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WHAT TO INVENT

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be light in weight and inexpensive. The vibration of the motors in automobiles tends to rock and strain the bodies of the latter, and at present cumbersome vehicle constructions are necessary to withstand the wear and tear. Means for muffling the noise or sound emanating from automobile motors is also desirable. Means for condensing exhaust steam in locomobiles without obstructing or retarding the exhaust, and to automatically relieve such means of the water of condensation, either by exterior outlet or returning it to the boiler or feed pipe. An absolutely safe structure to prevent explosion or injurious results due to the new use of vapor or gasoline engines or motors in locomobiles, such as thermal or heat controlled vents, valves, and similar devices in conjunction with the vapor or gasoline supply tank and cylinders.

58. In order to cheapen the manufacture of acetylene gas, some means will have to be discovered for economically producing magnesium carbide, to compete with calcium carbide now commonly used, and from which less

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copy of a contrivance in bronze that was used by the Romans more than twenty centuries ago. In fact, there are not a few modern inventions which are in reality merely reproductions of antique contrivances. One of these is the safety pin which was commonly employed by the women of ancient Rome to fasten their dresses. Among the most profitable patents have been various little devices having relation to women's costume, such as the perspiration proof shield of rubber, the idea of substituting the quills of chicken and turkey feathers for whalebone in corsets, and the suspender garter. The last was sold outright for $50,000.

A slight improvement in straw cutters yielded over $30,000

in eight months. A lamp chimney spring yielded over $50,000 a year for several years. A printing ink invention sold for $60,000. A machine for cleaning grain gave $60,000 in net profits in fifteen months. N. W. Spaulding of San Francisco is credited with receiving $100,000 for his invention of saw tooth. The Greeley fan brought the inventor $5,000 a week. The inventor of the little cylinder savings bank got about $2,000 a day for several months. Mrs. Potts' sad-iron netted over $500,000.

The man who invented a plan for writing signatures, dates,

WHAT TO INVENT

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gas can be produced than from a corresponding quantity of magnesium carbide. Those inventors who operate in the field of chemistry will find it profitable to experiment in an economical production of magnesium carbide.

59. The man who invents a really practical corn husker which will husk standing corn is assured of a fortune. As in the case of the trying work of picking cotton, but little help has been given to the farmer by the inventor. Numerous attempts have been made, but none of the machines constructed have proved practicable. One of the latest is a combination of the corn binder and the husker and the shredder, which is attached to the ordinary farm wagon. The fingers of the husker collect the stocks and convey them to the rollers of the shredder, where the husks are removed and the ears elevated to wagon box. The principle seems to be all right, but the practicability of the machine is yet to be demonstrated. Some day the successful machine will appear.

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foot notes, etc., on films when the picture is taken, through a small slot in the camera, sold his idea to the Eastman Company for $300,000. It will probably net them millions.

Turning to larger inventions, the binder horseshoe machinery produced $900,000; Masuary's tin can, $100,000; Waterman's crinoline wire, $85,000; Sturtevant's veneer for shoe pegs, $250,000, while Miller's car coupling and many other patents have proved to be small gold mines.

The drive well was an idea of Colonel Green. It was designed to meet a temporary want of water, experienced by troops under that officer's command, the simple contri-

vance being subsequently patented and adopted by farmers. Colonel Green amassed $300,000 out of royalties.

The spring window shade yields $100,000 a year.

Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine needle, received a princely revenue of over $50,000 a year.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the harvesting machine, made more than a million in the venture. Goodyear, who first vulcanized rubber, obtained a very large fortune from royalties. It is said that Isaac Merritt Singer borrowed $40 to help perfect his first sewing machine, and now one fac-

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WHAT TO INVENT

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60. A cotton picker to replace the ordinary methods of picking cotton by hand is desired by cotton raisers, and if a successful machine of this class is produced the inventor will receive a well-merited income therefrom.

61. A telescopic or folding umbrella that can be easily and quickly reduced to complete form and when folded will not be cumbersome and bulky would be a valuable and most profitable invention. Many attempts have been made to accomplish this result, but such complex and expensive structures have always been presented in the known folding umbrellas that they have been of small commercial value.

62. A prize of 1,000 francs ($163) will be given the inventor who shall produce a glove that can be used by electrical workmen to safeguard them from accident. The premium is offered by the French "Accidents to Workman Assurance Association." The conditions are that the gloves must

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tory alone turns out over 10,000 machines a week. His net income was over $240,000 a year for many years, and for one year it was over $3,000,000. At his death he left an estate worth $13,000,000.

The Dunlap Pneumatic Tire Company is an illustration of the mint of money there is in patents. It commenced with a working capital of $112,500. It had been in operation but two years when it was sold for $15,000,000 cash. The shareholders had then received in dividends and premiums the sum of $3,290,575, and by the terms of the sale received the further sum of $14,437,500, giving a total result of

$17,638,075. The purchasers afterward resold to another company for the sum of $25,000,000.

The Westinghouse air-brake made $30,000,000 in profits and the Bell Telephone has paid $36,000,000 in dividends. It is claimed that there are 150 patents paying more than $1,000,000 each annually, and 850 more paying half that sum each year. There are thousands paying more than $100,000 yearly. According to an estimate by the Commissioner of Patents, from three-fourths to seven-eighths of the entire manufacturing capital of the country of upwards of six

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cover the forearm as well as the hands; that they must be light, and leave the utmost liberty to the worker. If none of the devices submitted come up to the required standard, the prize will be divided among those inventors who most nearly approach it.

63. A bottle containing poisons having a practical device for attracting the attention of those handling the same, or to indicate by some means that its contents are of a poisonous nature, is in demand. The device or structure for notifying the user of the dangerous character of the contents of the bottle can be applied either to the neck, body, or stopper of the bottle, but in devising such indicating means care should be taken to avoid cumbersome or impracticable structures.

64. The use of aluminum for the manufacture of small articles such as spectacles and eye-glass frames and the like is prohibited by reason of a failure to successfully solder separate aluminum parts to complete a full

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billions is based upon patents. The products of all the gold and silver and diamond mines in the world would not equal in value the annual incomes of American patentees.

WILL IT PAY TO SECURE A PATENT?

Whether or not it pays to secure a patent depends upon a number of things—the value of and demand for the invention, the "push" and perseverance of the inventor in disposing of his patent to a reliable manufacturer (in this connection we can be of great help to our clients)—and the selection of a reliable patent attorney to handle your case and see that your rights and claims are guarded and protected to the fullest extent.

The extent of profit frequently depends as much upon the business capacity of the inventor, or his agent, as upon the intrinsic merit of his invention. There is no other investment that offers such large returns, compared to the money invested, as does a protective patent.

Manufacturers are always in the market to secure protected substantial improvements on machinery and processes, which will enable them to produce their wares more cheaply, or of better quality, as they thereby secure a monopoly of a cheaper, superior, or improved article in competing for business.

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organization of members of such devices. In the arts generally the use of aluminum is also prohibited where it is necessary to connect separate parts by reason of a lack of a proper solder for this purpose. The inventor who discovers an economical means of soldering aluminum will reap a considerable fortune.

65. Owing to the destruction of pasturage, cereal crops generally, and growing vegetables, by prairie dogs, gophers, and similar small animals, serious havoc has resulted from the inroads of these pests. Attempts to practically exterminate them have failed. An economical method or means for this purpose would be very valuable. The extermination of these pests can be effected, in all probability, by some yet undiscovered simple destroyer, either of a chemical or mechanical nature.

66. Find a substitute material having all the characteristics and advantages of yieldable India rubber and your fortune is made. Owing to the enormous consumption of this substance, the expense of commercial pro-

We can safely and honestly say that in our opinion any patent secured on a new or improved invention that is in actual demand, or likely to be in demand, should pay, though it is naturally impossible, if not against the ethics of the profession, for a patent attorney to predict in advance whether or not any particular patent will pay.

The amount which a financially successful patent pays is generally large enough to counteract the cost of a dozen or more failures and leave a handsome profit besides.

WHO MAY OBTAIN A PATENT
AND
WHAT MAY BE PATENTED?

The statutory laws of the United States specifying "Who may obtain a patent" and "What may be patented," generally speaking, decree:

That any person, whether a citizen of the United States or a citizen of a foreign country, who has invented patentable subject-matter may obtain a patent granting to him the exclusive right to the invention for a period of seventeen

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duction and the rapidly growing scarcity of the natural product, due to the reckless destruction of trees and plants which are the source of the same, the rubber output is becoming diminished, and its commercial value correspondingly increased every year.

67. Many devices and various kinds of apparatus have been produced for extinguishing fires in the holds of vessels. This field of invention is still ripe, however, for the harvest of fertile brains of inventors, and a simple effective extinguishing means of a comparatively inexpensive nature that will not obstruct the capacity or operate in a manner to contaminate the cargo of the hold of a ship will result in a magnificent remuneration to the fortunate inventor who discovers the same.

68. There is a demand for a painting machine of simple construction, embodying a gang or series of revolving brushes operated by electricity or direct mechanical means or by compressed air, and to which the paint may

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years. Sex, color or kindred conditions are in no way a bar to obtaining a patent in the United States.

That a patent may be granted for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or for any new and useful improvement thereof. The grant of a patent for an invention does not prevent the grant of another patent for an improvement on such invention. However, the patentees are estopped from using each other's invention, unless by special license or kindred agreements between themselves.

An invention containing patentable subject-matter must

not only be useful but also new or novel. There are a great many conditions which determine the presence of usefulness and novelty in an invention, but it will all be boiled down to the general statement that where a person conceives an invention original with him, and the same is both novel and useful in the ordinary interpretation given to those terms in the patent practice, he can obtain a patent therefor. We refrain from burdening our clients with the technical and legal side of what constitutes patentable subject-matter in an invention, as same if not incomprehensible to them might

be fed by a conduit running to a supply tank or receptacle. If compressed air be the operating means the paint from the source of supply could be forced upwardly to the brushes by such air, and moreover the application of the paint to a surface of a building or other device could be more evenly spread by compressed air.

69. A simple and absolutely reliable spring cushion device or analogous buffer to prevent accidents and loss of life from falling elevators is wanted. A magnetic check, automatically energized by a pre-determined slack in the cable through the medium or intermediate device, would also be advantageous as a safety device for an elevator. There is also room for improvement in automatic closers for elevators. In this class of inventions, the usual disadvantageous forms of dumb-waiters might be replaced by more economical and practical structures, and numerous automatically op-

be confusing and is so infrequently brought up that it is deemed unimportant to dwell further upon it in this little volume.

Any new combination of mechanical parts or instruments, whereby a new machine is produced, though each of the parts be separately old, is an invention containing patentable subject-matter.

Any improvement in any known machine or article of manufacture, whereby it is rendered capable of working more beneficially or its manufacture is cheapened, is an invention containing patentable subject-matter.

Any new and useful process not wholly mechanical is an invention containing patentable subject-matter.

Any new vendible substance, new and improved in itself, whether produced by a chemical or a mechanical process is an invention containing patentable subject-matter.

Any new improvements in any manufacture, composition of matter, or any art, are inventions containing patentable subject-matter.

Two or more persons may be joint inventors, in which instance the rights of all in the issuing patent are equal, it being impossible to accurately determine the amount of genius contributed by each, the law decrees that they share

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erating devices, both mechanical and electrical, could be devised for raising and lowering such waiters.

70. A very convenient and profitable invention would be an automatic signal to notify icemen, grocers, butchers, milkmen, or other tradesmen when they are wanted. Such a signal might be located at the front of a residence and operated from the interior of the latter, so that the tradesman desired could see the same in passing and take an order without requiring anyone in such residence to go to the place of business of the various tradesmen.

71. New principles in cash registering means and purchasing indicators are always in demand and anxiously sought by the manufacturers of cash registers. Cash registers as now manufactured are more or less expensive and embody complex features. A departure from the ordinary methods of cash-registering constructions with quick, practical results and efficiency,

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alike. The interests of joint inventors, however, can be varied by proper assignment.

A full term of a patent is seventeen years and it can not be extended except by act of Congress; such extension it is practically impossible to obtain.

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT

This Is IMPORTANT—Read Carefully.

If you have an invention for which you desire to secure a patent you should AT ONCE forward us by registered mail, or insured parcel post, or express, a drawing, photograph, or model, with a complete description.

We will at once have one of our experts make a careful

and thorough search of the Patent Office records and will write you immediately whether or not, in our opinion, your invention is patentable.

For this search we make no charge whatever, nor do you obligate yourself in any way in asking us to make a search for you, so that you should send us your drawing, etc., and let us make this important search and report fully to you AT ONCE.

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would be a source of substantial income to the fortunate inventor devising and protecting the same.

72. An improved method or means of exterminating flies, roaches, and other similar pests in houses, hotels, and restaurants is greatly desired. The means now employed are rarely effective and are frequently of such an extremely poisonous nature as to be dangerous in their use. Within this same class of invention, practical means of exterminating mosquitoes is also desired, particularly in view of the fact that recent experiments have demonstrated that mosquitoes spread the germs of malaria, yellow fever, and kindred diseases.

73. A practical household ice machine in connection with a refrigerator which could be operated by a water or other similar motor, would be a valuable invention. In devising a machine of this class it is suggested that means be provided for producing the ice directly in the refrigerator,

OUR CERTIFICATE OF PATENTABILITY

If we report your invention patentable, we send you, with our report, a handsome, engraved Certificate of Patentability certifying that in our opinion, based upon a thorough search of the Patent Office records, your invention is patentable.

The importance of this Certificate of Patentability, signed by a reputable firm, like ours, to an inventor seeking financial aid from friends or others to pay the expense of securing a patent has been fully proven, but in dealing with us you have the advantage of Our Credit System, designed especially to help inventors financially, and make it unnecessary for them to assign large interests in their inventions to others, in order to raise the small amount necessary to secure a patent.

THE COST OF A PATENT

Attorney's Fee	$25 00
Patent Office Drawing (one sheet)	5 00
First Government Fee	15 00
Final Government Fee (payable within 6 months after application is allowed)	20 00
Total	$65 00

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and if some inexpensive chemical or electrical means for this purpose is discovered a long-felt want will be supplied.

74. A practical, cheap, and efficient pocket match box, which will be constructed and operated by simple manipulation to deliver one match at a time, would be a most valuable acquisition to this class of devices. There is a demand for an improvement in the usual form of match boxes, in view of the fact that those that have heretofore been devised were of such a complex and expensive nature that they had but a limited commercial value.

75. A boot-blacking machine for effectively polishing the parts of a boot or shoe and operated by the nickle-in-a-slot principle is wanted, and would be a profitable field of invention in which to enter. Such machine would have to include a motor and mechanism for applying and rubbing on the polish, and might be in the form of brushes or textile bands, or both.

These are standard prices, such as all reputable attorneys charge, excepting a few whose charges are higher.

In cases of a complicated or difficult nature the total cost of the patent will be more than above stated, the drawings costing more and the attorney's fee increased in accordance with the amount of labor which the case requires, the Government fees being the same in all cases.

In cases where the cost exceeds the above scale you will be so informed before we proceed.

OUR CREDIT SYSTEM

Realizing that frequently inventors are not in position to advance the full cost of securing their patent we have originated and installed for the convenience of our clients our Credit System, through which we positively prepare your

drawings and specifications and actually file your application in the U. S. Patent Office before you pay us our fee.

We do not know of another patent attorney anywhere who will make such an offer and live up to it as we do. Others insist on the advance payment of at least $20.00 before they will lift a finger in your case. Then they send drawings and papers for you to execute and when you return those papers you must remit their fee in full before they will file your case. Such methods actually court delay.

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76. If incubators are made that are mechanically regulated and held to a given degree of heat, with an electric bell to call when there is need of attention, why cannot a cook stove be produced on the same plan? This stove should contain a series of ovens controlled by thermometers and equipped with a simple electrical appliance to call when there is danger. The heat in one oven could be regulated to cook meat, eggs, and other albuminous foods; another oven to be regulated for boiling purposes. In another the heat could be regulated for baking bread, etc.

77. Printing without type. Not only has this been accomplished by the inventor of this system, Mr. Friese-Green, but he has actually succeeded in printing in colors without the use of any pigment whatever. This process is accomplished through the use of electricity and can be applied to any press, it being only necessary to remove the ink roller. This invention opens up an endless field of invention.

whereas our credit system prevents delay because we start to work on your case as soon as you start your payments.

After we file your application we then allow you to even remit our attorney's fee in small payments, so that in doing business with us you don't have to worry about money matters—you don't have to beg financial assistance from others who, if they think you have a good thing, will take advantage of your lack of funds and "freeze you out."

On the other hand you are not obliged to take advantage of our credit system and by paying cash you are entitled to a liberal credit on future patent business you place with us.

Don't let the matter of dollars and cents prevent you from protecting your ideas but let our Credit System help you to secure your patent and own it.

THE APPLICATION

The application papers include the petition, specification, oath, and, where possible, drawings, which, to secure protection, must be filed in the Patent Office together with the first Government fee of $15. This we positively attend to before you have paid us our attorney's fee. As soon as the application is filed you will be protected against the grant, without your knowledge, of a patent for the same thing to another person. After the application has been filed we send

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78. There is a great demand for a practical wall-papering machine. By this is meant machines that are readily portable and to which the paper may be easily applied and delivered therefrom to walls or ceilings by a simple operation. A machine of this character, embodying features to permit the operator to stand at a distance from the wall to be covered and dispose the machine at the proper angle to the wall or ceiling as to obtain a square application of the paper will solve this problem.

79. A practical musical instrument which shall produce orchestral music, including the representation of a violin, cornet, trombone, flageolet, flute, and piccolo, bass viol, snare and bass drum, leaving the expression of the music under the control of the operator. Also, in connection with such instrument, a machine for preparing perforated sheet music with which to operate the musical instrument.

80. Many attempts have been made to practically cool and ventilate cars by replacing vitiated air with successive or continuous charges of fresh air

you the official filing receipt. The specification should contain a clear, concise and accurate description of the device and its operation; the advantages and conveniences should also appear. To this should be subjoined a condensed statement of the invention in the form of one or more claims embodying all its novel features. As your attorneys we will personally attend to all these details for you.

THE CLAIMS

The actual value of a patent is measured by the character of its claims. While formerly the impression prevailed to a great extent that the essential thing to insure protection

was a patent of some kind, the manufacturing public has been educated to understand that the vital and all-important part of a patent is its claims. If the claims are narrow and restricted, the patent is comparatively worthless, and on the other hand, if the invention is valuable and well covered by broad and comprehensive claims, the patent is readily endorsed by manufacturers, their consulting counsel, and meets with prompt sale and adoption. If patents were properly prepared at the outset, the number of patent suits would

from the exterior. Some of these have been more or less successful, but in the present systems, under the most favorable circumstances, the apparatus used materially adds to the expense of the car equipments, and in some structures the thorough ventilation and cooling of a car is not effected equally throughout the interior area.

81. Inventions for the utilization of waste products, or by-products, resulting from the treatment of various articles or commodities in manufacturing, are always successful if practical and meritorious. For example, the numerous so-called "waste products" of the packing houses of Chicago and other places are turned to account, and are probably as profitable as the meat or principal product. In the same manner waste and by-products of soap factories, dye works, and numerous other establishments are utilized and made sources of profit. Inventions resulting in the utilization of such common waste products as ashes, furnace slag, sawdust, and oyster shells cannot fail to prove successful on the market.

be greatly decreased, as the rights of the patentee would stand out in such unmistakable language in the claims that rival parties would not care to trench upon the clearly defined rights of the patentee.

Experienced inventors and patentees appreciate the importance of having their applications for patent intelligently prepared and skillfully prosecuted.

Special training and experience such as we possess are required to properly prepare an application and prosecute it to allowance upon the best possible claims.

To secure a patent is one thing, but to secure a patent that will stand subsequent judicial investigation, and effectually

protect the patentee against imitators or evaders, is a different undertaking and one with which we are thoroughly familiar.

While the Examiners of the Patent Office are, to an extent, judicial officers, they at the same time stand in the position of attorneys for the Government, and strenuously oppose the granting of broad, sweeping claims if there is any ground for opposition, since any laxity on the part of the applicant in claiming his invention inures to the benefit of the public whom the Examiner represents. And if an applicant for

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82. The utilization of the sun's rays for mechanical purposes is now actively engaging the attention of inventors. The most practical apparatus up to the present time is one recently tested in Southern California. It consists of a large reflector in the shape of an umbrella with the top cut away. The inner surface is lined with numerous small mirrors, which concentrate the sun's rays and direct them upon a boiler located within the reflector.

83. After centuries of use, the cork-closing bottles are passing slowly away, and rubber, metal, glass, pasteboard, and pulp coverings are taking the place of cork. Success awaits the inventor who hits the popular taste for a cork substitute. Fruit jars have long had patent tops; beer is seldom sold in any other way; and milk is now put up in bottles that have little covers of metal. Citrate of magnesia bottles have now a special stopper of their own. Rubber corks are made in great quantities, and glass tops to ordinary corks are made for the high-class drug and perfume trade. The

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patent presents limited claims which do not amply protect his invention, instead of claims of sufficient legal scope to prevent the appropriation of the invention by imitators and infringers, it is not a part of the duty of the Patent Office to suggest the presentation of broader claims, but to allow the application upon the claims of record.

In brief, the inventor is presumed to know what he has invented and to understand the scope of the claims filed; and in case of litigation the courts can not broaden the scope of a claim beyond the obvious meaning of the language employed.

As heretofore stated by the Supreme Court "valuable in-

ventions are often placed in the hands of inexperienced persons," and it is a matter of common knowledge that many applications for patent are prepared by persons who have had no legal training, and who consequently have no appreciation of the legal scope of patent claims as defined and established by the courts.

In this connection we will say that specifications for applications for patent, as well as all other legal documents emanating from our office, are prepared by lawyers of experience, who are specialists in patent law.

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mechanism now coming into use for the soda and beer bottles, and fruit jars as well, is the eccentric one in which a double wire loosely clasping the neck of the bottle, when pushed up, raises the stopper cleanly and easily.

84. There is a large fortune in store for some energetic inventor who will devise a bob-sled or the like having practical means of propulsion controllable within the confines of the body of the sled and departing from the usual gripping or traction wheel devices heretofore invented for this purpose. A valuable feature of construction in automobile sleds would be means for practically ascending grades or hills by step movement, and also to have the propulsive or operating mechanism capable of being thrown out of contact with the surface over which the sled is moved to adapt the latter to descend grades by its own momentum. Reliable steering devices for a sled of this class would also have to be provided.

PROSECUTING THE CASE BEFORE THE PATENT OFFICE

A well prepared specification and well executed drawings greatly expedite the allowance of an application by the Patent Office, as the Examiner is thus relieved of annoyance and unnecessary work in the examination of the case.

The Patent Office Examiners appreciate good work on the part of the attorney, and when a specification fully and intelligently sets forth the invention, and presents claims of proper form and scope, much unnecessary labor and correspondence are avoided, and the Examiner's whole attention can be given to the search required, to determine the novelty

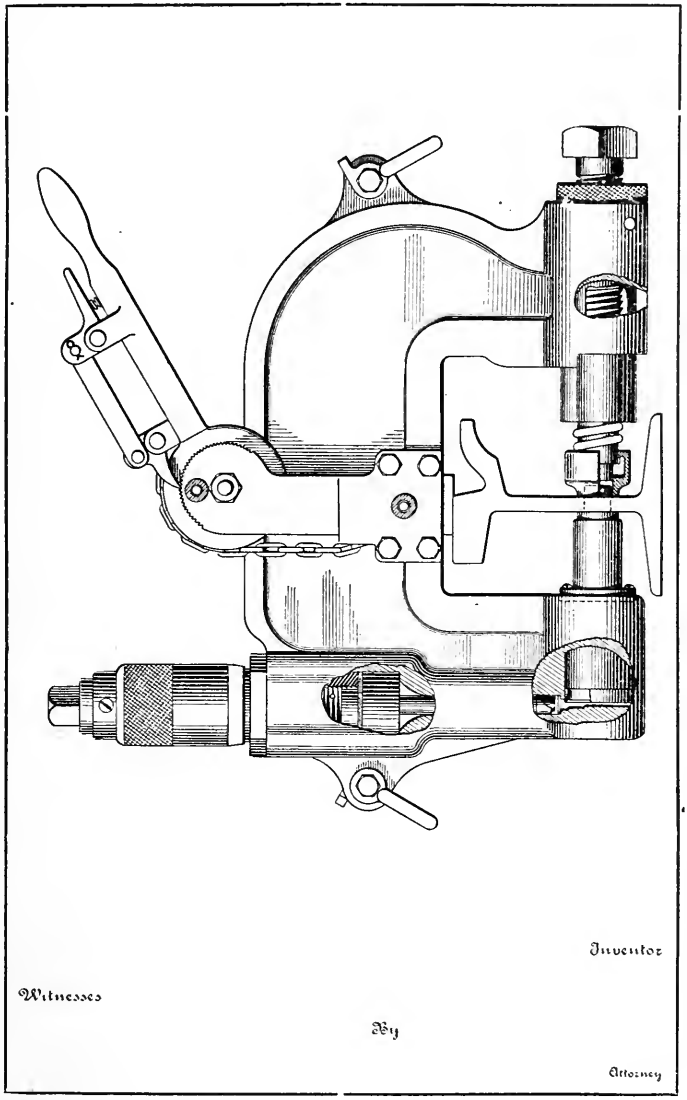

Illustration above is a specimen of drawing executed by our Drafting Department for an application for Letters Patent.

of the invention, instead of to criticising the description and claims.

On the other hand, a case which is poorly and incorrectly prepared entails upon the Examiner much study and extra labor in determining just what the applicant is seeking to claim; and loosely drawn specifications and inferior drawings naturally have a tendency to prejudice the Examiner in his action.

It is obvious that when an invention is well shown, described and claimed, no criticism on the part of the Patent

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85. Sooner or later the faithful tow-path mule will be emancipated. Attempts have been made to propel canal boats by the trolley system, but thus far without complete success. Two obstacles must be overcome before practical success is reached. One is the provision of means for maintaining the trolley in effective contact with the conductor, and the other the prevention of "side wash" or undue disturbance of the water which undermines the canal banks. The benefit to the shipping public which would result from a more expeditious canal service cannot be estimated.

86. In a railroad disaster in the tunnel of the New York Central Railroad great destruction of property and loss of life ensued from the explosion of the Pintsch gas reservoirs. The use of gas is therefore shown to be as dangerous as the car stove, and the discovery of some illuminating means that will not tend to fire the same in the event of accident will prove to be a valuable invention.

Office is required, except such as may affect the scope of the claims based upon prior patents, which the Examiner may find in his search, and the points at issue between the applicant and the Examiner are quickly defined and may be speedily determined, if the attorney resides in Washington.

THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Next in importance to the proper preparation of the specification and claims comes the Patent Office drawings.

During the preparation of the application for patent, it sometimes becomes necessary to prepare more than one sheet of drawings to illustrate the invention as required by the rules and regulations of the Patent Office. In such

cases the usual expense of filing an application is increased proportionately to each additional sheet of drawing required. Our experience teaches us that it is money well spent to show every detail of an invention by large, clear, well-executed drawings. By this means we facilitate examinations in the Patent Office and invariably secure the most satisfactory results in the shortest period of time.

We are fully aware of the importance of having the drawings prepared by the most skillful and experienced draftsmen obtainable. In all cases entrusted to us the drawings are

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87. There is great demand in eyeglasses for some means of practically securing the extremities of the nose-spring, the nose-pad arms, and the posts secured to the lenses which will resist accidental loosening and annoying movement of the lenses. Many attempts have been made to successfully arrive at this result, but they are all more or less disadvantageous, and the means heretofore used have been either cumbersome or weaken the strength of the parts which they engage. Everyone seems to have followed the old plan in the use of a screw, and if someone should devise a simple and positive means for securing the parts of an eyeglass without the use of screws, and without detracting in the least from the strength of said parts, immediate adoption of such device would follow.

88. Another promising field is that of single-rail railways, commonly known as "mono railways." There is room for great improvements in this class of inventions, both in the structure of the railway itself and in cars

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made under our personal supervision by draftsmen in our constant employ, and every precaution is taken that the inventions be fully and clearly shown by different views so as to be readily understood by the Examiners of the Patent Office and comprehended by the public when the patent is granted.

This book contains samples of Patent Office drawings showing the character of work furnished our clients. We make a specialty, as shown in the drawings, of illustrating the application of the invention, pictorially, whenever practicable. The value of well-executed pictorial drawings does not end with the proper showing of the invention for the purpose of the patent, but copies of the patent can be had in any

quantity by the inventor for use in bringing his invention before manufacturers and capitalists, and much depends upon the impression given by the drawings. If the invention is well illustrated, the inventor has in his patent a suitable cut for use in advertising and for other purposes and photo-engraved plates can be produced by us from these drawings. No cut will be made for less than $4.00, the cost depending upon the size of the cut.

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adapted thereto. Recent European experiments in mono railways have demonstrated the wonderful advantages of single-rail track, both in speed and safety; and the near future may witness the practical development of this class of invention.

89. Prairie fires. This subject offers an opportunity for inventors to devise a machine for moving over the ground surface similar to a horse-rake or cultivator, having means for burning the grass down to the ground for a space of about 8 or 10 feet in width, using gasoline to ignite the grass, and a train of steel brushes or other devices to extinguish the flame before it is permitted to spread, thus creating a fire guard.

90. No practical device has been discovered that will utilize the power of the waves and the tides. The main obstacle to success in getting the ocean into harness has been to provide a motor that would withstand a

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TERM OF THE PATENT

Patents are granted in this country for the term of seventeen years and no longer, during which time the patentee has the exclusive right to make, use, and sell the patented invention.

TIME NECESSARY TO SECURE A PATENT

It is impossible to state with certainty the time required to secure the allowance of patents. This varies with the division in the Patent Office to which the application is referred. There are thirty-eight of these divisions, and each one is more or less in arrears with its work. It usually takes, however, from two to three months to procure a patent.

We make it a point to be prompt with our correspondence, and preparation of the requisite papers and drawings. Each

case is filed at the earliest possible moment, and as they are taken up for examination by the Patent Office officials in the order they were filed, there is absolutely no delay.

JOINT APPLICATIONS

Two or more persons may apply jointly for a patent if they are joint inventors. If one person is the inventor and the other only a partner, the patent must be applied for in

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heavy surf. The latest attempt in this line proposes a series of submerged pistons worked on buoys, whose constant motion is expected to compress air.

91. Incandescent gas lighting approaches perfection in house illumination, and is now generally used. A serious drawback to this system of lighting, however, is the fragile and perishable character of the mantles employed. What is needed is a mantle which will not break in ordinary handling, or if accidentally dropped a distance of a few feet. Also one which will not melt or crack when exposed to the temperature of burning coal gas, and which will not become useless if bent out of its original shape.

92. Women are always on the outlook for curling tongs or irons, hair curling devices generally, and other mechanical articles for the toilet. New ideas in corset, placket, glove, shoe, and hat fasteners command a ready

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the name of the inventor alone; but he may secure his partner in advance by executing a deed of conveyance so drawn that the patent will be issued in both names. It is of the greatest importance that the true position of joint applicants should be thoroughly understood by the attorney, in order that he may prepare the papers so as to properly protect the interests of both parties. If both applicants are inventors, they should both sign the application papers, but if they are joint owners merely, the inventor alone should sign the application papers, and assign the proper interest to the other party. A patent would not be valid in which one of the parties interested had signed the application papers without being a co-inventor.

MANUFACTURING UNDER PATENT APPLIED FOR

Every inventor has the right, when he has an application for patent pending in the Patent Office, to manufacture and sell his goods, and to mark them "Patent Applied For."

It is better, however, not to exploit your invention until your patent issues, as there is a danger of an interference being declared in the Patent Office. Furthermore, in most foreign countries patents are granted to the first applicant, whether the inventor or not, and the inventor is likely to lose

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attachments for belts which prevent sagging and displace-
novelties in pocketbooks, cravat and necktie holders are very
ht after.

vel and sensational advertising devices, especially for store-win-
ways, find ready sale.

Means for protecting shores which will prevent the undermining of
ings situated on the beach. Every year thousands of dollars are lost
y reason of the breaking of the buttresses or breakwater, caused by high waters, which removes the foundation of buildings, and causes the collapse and entire loss of the same.

95. A prolific field for the inventor is offered in the line of submarine vessels. Already the British and French Governments are building a number of vessels of this class. The patent rights in all countries, excepting the United States, for the Holland submarine boat, have been acquired by

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his right to obtain foreign patents thereon, as some one seeing his invention on the market in the United States may proceed to patent it in foreign countries.

OBTAINING ASSISTANCE

Where an inventor has not the means to procure a patent for his invention he should first consult us regarding our Credit System. If unable to meet the liberal terms we will make him to suit his case we would suggest that he endeavor to interest some one in his vicinity to whom he can personally explain the merits of his invention, and agree to assign to such person a part interest therein, in consideration of the fees necessary to secure a patent. When this has

been effected we shall be glad to prepare the required assignment. Our Certificate of Patentability has been of great assistance to inventors without funds, as it gives the capitalists the necessary assurance of patentability to justify them in advancing the necessary money. In order to protect your interests while seeking to interest capital in your invention, we recommend that you forward us sketches and description, duly, witnessed, of your invention, which we will place in our secret files, and in case an attempt should be made to

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the Vicker & Maxim Company; and commercial activity in this line of invention has already begun.

96. A paste composition for friction matches, free from phosphorus, would revolutionize the manufacture of matches. The composition should offer such resistance to shocks and friction as to prevent apprehension of danger from explosions during the process of manufacture. It should also be free from chemical ingredients injurious to the health of those employed in the manufacture of matches.

97. An alloy for armor plate, and a process and apparatus for making the same. The question of obtaining armor plates for forts and war vessels which shall be able to withstand the heavy projectiles which are now used is occupying the attention of all the principal nations of the world, and any improvement in this class of inventions would be readily adopted.

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pirate the invention, we would then be in a position to protect your rights to the utmost.

ASSIGNMENTS

An inventor may sell and assign his invention either before or after application for patent has been made, or after the patent has been issued. He may sell or assign any portion, such as one-fifth or one-half interest in the patent, or a town, county, or State right, or he may grant the right to manufacture on a royalty. If assigned before the patent is granted, the purchaser will enjoy the right under the patent whenever it is issued. Trade-marks, copyrights, and labels can also be assigned.

Every assignment affecting the title of a patent, trademark, or label must be recorded in the United States Patent Office. Assignments of copyrights have to be recorded with the Librarian of Congress. Those who desire to have assignments of patents or licenses, or assignments for trademarks, labels, or copyrights drawn in proper form and recorded, will please communicate with us, stating the full names and residences of the parties, the shares to be conveyed, the title of the invention, and if already patented, the

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WHAT TO INVENT

98. For years various inventors have been attempting to secure a substitute for the razor. Recently a Frenchman thought he had solved the problem, but after his device and an electro-chemical combination had been used in the barber shop a few days, the customers discovered that the instrument burned and blackened their chins, and the inventor was obliged to flee before their rage. Neverthelss, there is a fortune for the inventor who discovers a harmless substitute for shaving.

99. Novel devices or structures, on the order of merry-go-rounds, toboggan slides, and the Ferris wheel, for use at summer resorts, fairs and expositions, are always in demand, and, as a rule, are very profitable. The most recent inventions in this line are the centrifugal railway, in which a car describes a circle, and is maintained on the rails by centrifugal force; the "aquarama," or voyage on the rivers of the world; and the "hotel topsy-turvy," in which everything appears to be reversed, or upside down.

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date of the patent. Also remit $5, which is the cost of preparing, filing, and recording the assignment.

THE VALUE OF ATTORNEYS

The inventor will see the advantage to be derived from placing his business in the hands of only those who are specially skilled in patent work and its numerous branches.

The inventor should never endeavor to prepare his own application. He is apt to leave valuable features of his invention unclaimed, and attach undue importance to some immaterial feature. Although he may have a good education, and a quick perception, and some knowledge of patent mat-

ters, he can not have the necessary experience to insure absolute accuracy. This work should be done by a skilled and experienced patent lawyer. A claim properly drawn may mean wealth to the inventor, whereas one improperly drawn generally means the total loss of the invention.

So important are the services of a reliable, trustworthy, and skillful attorney to inventors, that the Commissioner of Patents has, in the "Rules of Practice," issued this general warning: "As the value of patents depends largely upon

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WHAT TO INVENT

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100. Novelties in culinary utensils, or labor-saving devices for the household, like egg beaters, vegetable parers, can openers, coffee pots, window or floor cleaners, tack pullers, carpet stretchers, sweepers, cleaners and beaters, dusters, polishers, cabinets, and flour and ash sifters, are always saleable.

101. A simple device for tightening woven-wire bed springs. Anyone who has used these kind of bed springs knows that in a short time the wire stretches or springs, causing a sagging in certain parts of the bed. A device which will provide means for overcoming this objection is very much desired.

102. A druggists' prescription file which will enable prescriptions to be compactly filed away in regular order, kept clean, and at the same time rendered quickly accessible for several years back, so that any desired prescription may be readily found, removed and replaced without disturbing others.

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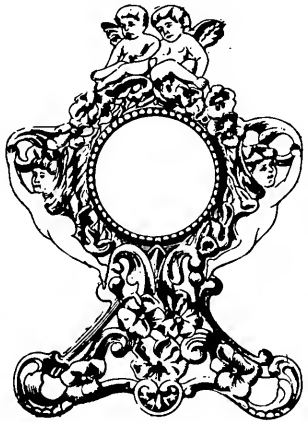
the careful preparation of the specification and claims, the assistance of a competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant, but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection."

HOW TO SEND MONEY

In remitting to us always register letters containing money in the form of bills and fractional currency. Money orders, bank drafts, express orders, and personal checks are the safest methods of transmitting payments when letters are not registered. Never enclose remittances with models, as



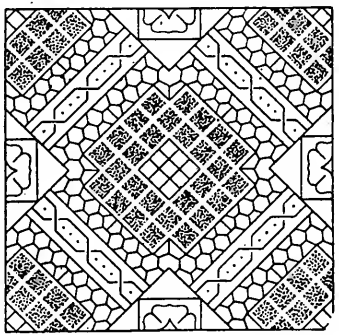


Illustration above is a specimen of drawing for an application for Design Letters Patent

there is great risk of same being lost in transit. Make all checks payable to John Louis Waters & Co. If these suggestions are followed, the safe delivery of money to us is almost guaranteed.

THE SALE OF PATENTS.

Having a keen interest in the success of our clients who have become possessed of patents through our efforts, we have made an exhaustive study to ascertain the most effective course to be pursued by inventors in order to make an ad-

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WHAT TO INVENT

103. A practical machine for scaling fish is also an invention which ought to prove successful, as this work is now done altogether by hand. In large establismments for the handling and canning of fish some rapid and labor-saving means for removing the scales or cleaning fish are demanded.

104. A wash basin having means for closing and opening the discharge therein without the necessity of inserting the hand into the water contained in the basin. Some simple device which will take the place of the ordinary plug and chain, and will add little or nothing to the expense, is what is desired.

105. Owing to the destruction of forests, and the growing scarcity of wooden ties, a demand has arisen for a substitute. Metal ties have been used for some time on European railways. It would seem that some kind of a hollow steel tie, filled with cement or some other practical construction, would fill the need.

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vantageous sale of their patents. After considering a large number of ways of bringing a patented invention to the attention of prospective buyers, we have reached the conclusion that this end can be most quickly and easily reached by two methods which stand head and shoulders above all others, that have been considered, and which offer a large possibility of success if persisted in.

First. Personal presentation of the invention by the inventor to those manufacturers, financiers, and other persons known to be interested in devices of the class covered by the inventor's patent, and in whom the inventor has full confidence, such confidence to be based on the well-known

business reputation of the parties. As a rule, an inventor will find these classes of people very receptive, and always willing to consider the purchase of protective improvements in devices, which will enable them to produce their wares more cheaply, or of better quality, as they thereby secure a monopoly of a cheaper, superior, or improved article in the competitive fight for business.

Second. That of conducting correspondence with established manufacturers who produce articles of the class to

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WHAT TO INVENT

106. One of the things which the average street railway manager is in search of is a satisfactory convertible car, which will save him the necessity of doubling his equipments and of providing storage room for the closed cars in summer and the open cars in winter. Experiments should be along the line of convenient disposition of the seats and the replacement of the ordinary side curtains which are of very little protection in wet weather. Some simple means of temporarily collapsing or throwing out of use of window sections so that they may be readily drawn into operative position will be a step in the direction of solving the problem.

107. Anyone who can invent a process which will save half a cent a ton on the present system of loading coal into ocean steamers should be able to sell his invention for a very large sum. Among the great needs of the Navy is some easier method of coaling ships at sea from colliers, especially when the sea is rough. A method that would accomplish this result with

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which the patent relates. This course is extremely advantageous to inventors who feel that they do not possess sufficient qualifications to properly present their inventions by personal solicitation and who do not feel inclined to trust others with such an important duty. A properly worded letter addressed to a responsible manufacturer, setting forth the practical and meritorious advantages of the patent, together with a copy of said patent, will most invariably demand attention. In order to assist our clients in this respect we will prepare for them a letter adapted for use in correspondence with manufacturers in presenting their particular inventions for sale, at a cost of $5.

We are also able to compile and furnish extensive lists of manufacturers in various lines who are most likely to be in-

terested in the purchase of patents relating to those lines. Prices on lists to cover your invention will be furnished on request.

If requested to do so we are only too glad to advertise your patent (after it is allowed) AT OUR OWN EXPENSE in any one of the following important newspapers. While this method is adopted by a number of patent attorneys, we consider that much better and quicker results should be obtained through either of the plans suggested above:

WHAT TO INVENT

more ease than it is now accomplished, would do as much to improve the efficiency of a fleet of battleships as would an improvement in the making of armor or the invention of a more efficient gun than is now known.

108. Liquid blacking is much more convenient to apply to boots or shoes than the solid blacking or paste, but most of the devices for handling it hitherto produced are not easy to manipulate, the common practice being to apply the liquid with a sponge attached to a wire inserted in the cork of the bottle. Attempts have been made to arrive at a successful use of liquid blacking in connection with a brush, but like most original inventions this class is subject to a wide range of improvements and affords an opportunity for an inventive mind to produce a simple and effective brush construction for applying liquid blacking.

109. Any improvement tending to the amelioration of the condition of those who delve in the bowels of the earth for their bread would be a boon

It is also worth mentioning that as soon as your patent has been allowed by the Patent Office it will be listed in the Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, together with an illustration taken from your official drawings. This Gazette is the largest and most important patent publication, is issued by the Government and has a tremendous circulation among manufacturers, promoters, and inventors all over the world.

Under no circumstances can we personally undertake the sale of patents. If we attempted such a policy it would

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to humanity. The prevention of explosions from fire damp, and the purification of the unwholesome atmosphere of the mines, are subjects worthy of the attention of the thinker and inventor, not only from the humane standpoint, but also from a business point of view. Mine owners are quick to adopt practical ideas looking to the comfort or safety of their operatives, or adapted to facilitate the work of mining.

110. A mechanical device or machine for plucking feathers from fowls would form a commercially valuable invention if constructed to operate efficiently and practically. Such a machine should comprise means for completely removing the feathers and ejecting the fowl from the machine thoroughly picked and ready for dressing.

111. A device by means of which a hat, coat or umbrella may be hung up with security from thieves is something which has not yet been suc-

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require almost our undivided attention and result in the sacrifice of the interests of the vast number of clients to whom we have obligated ourselves to secure for them the full measure of protection on their respective inventions. We can not afford to do this. A reputable patent firm can perform but one duty and perform it well. We are not patent selling agents, we are patent attorneys.

We wish to impress upon inventors that the successful disposal of a patent is not always accomplished in a week or a month. Many inventions, figuratively speaking, are ahead of the times. They are so far in advance of the present state of progress that their real worth is not recognized until several years after the issuance of the patents on same. But depend upon it, a meritorious invention will eventually score,

and score heavily. All you have got to do with a meritorious invention at your back is to keep everlastingly at it, and you may rest assured that we will gladly cooperate with you in any way we can, in helping you dispose of any patents we secure for you.

TRANSFERS OF PATENT RIGHTS

Closely related to the subject of how to sell a patent or certain rights thereunder is the subject of the different ways in which the rights under a patent may be transferred. This

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cessfully developed. An effective and comparatively simple invention in this line would be one of value, and one which would be readily adopted. Security is the prime consideration, but expense and ease of manipulation are factors not to be ignored.

112. One of the most profitable fields of invention at the present time is a smoke consumer for stoves and furnaces. If one knows the composition of smoke and understands that it is merely unconsumed flakes of carbon floating in non-combustible gases he need not be a chemist to see that smoke abatement is merely a question of fuel. If soft coal was perfectly consumed the gases that escape through the chimney would be colorless; that is, there would be no carbon or soot in them and hence no smoke. It is obvious that this line of invention lays open a valuable territory and encourages inventors to experiment and to cover by patent every field relating to improvements in stoves and furnaces with this end in view.

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may be accomplished by a straight assignment, unlimited license, shop license, territorial grant and a royalty agreement. Which of these should be utilized depends on the circumstances surrounding each particular case. We will be pleased to advise our clients on this subject upon receipt of full information as to the particular conditions confronting them.

Our charge for preparing and recording ordinary assignments is $5. In cases of more complicated agreements this charge is subject to slight increase, the amount of which our client will be fully advised on before we proceed.

PATENTS FOR COMPOUNDS, ETC.

Cleaning and Polishing Compounds, Cements, Metal Alloys, Soaps, Leather Dressings, Fertils and Medicines, Hair Dressings, Cosmetics, Ointments and the like; in short, all useful liquid and solid mixtures may be patented.

Instances can be multiplied wherein Patents on new discoveries in this line of invention have made millionaires of their owners. Patented medicines such as "Green's August Flower," "Perry Davis' Pain Killer," "Ayers' Cherry Pectoral," "Hood's Sarsaparilla," "Paine's Celery Compound,"

WHAT TO INVENT

113. Notwithstanding the wonderful development of improvements in railway construction and equipment during the past quarter of a century, this field of invention is still an attractive one for the inventor. With respect to the locomotives, economy in fuel is an important consideraion, and inventions looking to the consumption of the products of combustion, and the arresting of sparks and cinders, are in demand. Improvements which increase the safety of trains are also of value, and, if practical, can be readily placed. In connection with railway inventions, it may be suggested that apparatus for weighing the cars of a train with reasonable accuracy while moving either separately or loosely coupled, is something which railway companies need, and would doubtless promptly adopt. Car heating and ventilation, devices for improving the roadbed and track structures, are all subjects to which the inventor can profitably direct his ingenuity.

and many others are examples, while useful compounds like "Sapolio," "Electro-Silicon," "Rising Sun Stove Polish," and "Ivory Soap," are "household gods" in our own and foreign lands and have netted immense fortunes.

The total cost of a Patent in this class of cases is $60, $25 of which is the attorney's fee, and upon receipt of that amount. together with a **statement of the quantity and name and particular purpose of each ingredient used and the manner of compounding same, as well as a statement of the use of the complete preparation,** we prepare the application papers complete, and forward same for your approval and execution, to be returned to us with the first Government

fee of $15. The final Government fee of $20 may be paid any time within six months from the date of allowance.

Double protection and business advantage is secured by also adopting a Trade-Mark and registering the same in the United States Patent Office.

Term of Patent, seventeen years.

Term of Trade-Mark, twenty years.

DESIGN PATENT

The law authorizing the issue of design patents is very broad. These patents may be granted to any person, who,

WHAT TO INVENT

114. A reliable automatic gas governor, which may be attached to a meter for regulating the flow of gas through the meter, and preventing the waste thereof. Most of the devices of this kind now on the market are unsatisfactory, because they require constant attention and become inoperative after having been in use a short time. A simple, inexpensive and effective gas governor would meet with a ready sale.

115. To penetrate the fog at sea has always been and still is a problem, and a fortune awaits the solver of this problem. Audible signals, such as alarm whistles, have been insufficient, and a new idea must be evolved in which the audible signal will be eliminated or combined with other safeguards. While no specific suggestion can be offered, it is probable that electricity will play an important part in the successful working out of this important matter.

116. There is an actual demand for a simple, inexpensive voting device, adapted for the use of legislative bodies. The adoption of such an inven-

by his own industry, genius, effort, and expense, has invented or produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, altorelievo or bas-relief; any new or original design for the printing of woolens, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or marked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, or original ornamentation of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication.

All new designs should be protected. Design patents for the pattern of a machine, or designs on a machine, can be secured in addition to a mechanical patent for the machine itself. These patents are never issued for mechanical devices but only for ornamental features.

In a number of instances large business interests have been built up with a design patent as a basis.

Design patents have been liberally construed by the courts. They hold that such a patent covers not only what is shown in the patent, but also those things which have a near enough resemblance to appear the same to ordinary observers.

WHAT TO INVENT

tion by the Congress of the United States has been agitated for some time, and has probably only been delayed by the non-appearance of a voting machine or system answering the requirements as to simplicity, accuracy, and expense. It requires about forty-five minutes to call the roll in the House of Representatives, and the time and expense thus involved in the course of a session can readily be estimated. The inventor who solves this problem will be amply rewarded.

117. To scrape a ship's bottom without the delay and expense of dry-docking presents a problem to inventors, the solution of which will mean profit to the originator and a revolution in marine repairs. The fouling of ships by barnacles and sea waste is a source of constant concern to navigators, and the expense of dry-docking is an important item. To free ships from the incubus of the sea has always been a thing desired, and sooner or later a practical method of accomplishing this while the vessel is afloat may be devised.

The total cost of a design patent, including Government and attorney's fees, and one sheet of drawing, is:

	Attorney's Fee	Gov't Fee	Total
Patent for 3½ years.....	$20 00	$10 00	$30 00
" " 7 "	20 00	15 00	35 00
" " 14 "	20 00	30 00	50 00

TRADE-MARKS

The new Trade-Mark Law passed by Congress, and which went into effect April 1, 1905, makes it imperative for every one who values the protection of his trade-mark to register under this law.

Under its terms, all trade-marks, whether registered at Washington or a Bureau, must be re-registered at Washington in order to obtain protection under the new law.

Heretofore injunctions of courts did not apply outside the immediate section where they were granted. Under the new law, an injunction once secured in any Federal Court extends its force throughout every State and Territory in the Union.

It is further provided that before granting registration the Commissioner shall cause the trade-mark to be published at

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WHAT TO INVENT

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118. Wheels, axles, bridges, and rails have all been strengthened to carry their increased loads; but, strange to say, the splices which hold in place the ends of the rails, and which are really short-span bridges, are now the weakest part of a railway. The angle-bar splice has but one-third of the strength of the rail, and its strength cannot be increased, owing to its want of depth. Joints go down under every passing wheel, and the ends of the rails wear out long before the rest.

119. The electrical storage battery is the generator of the immediate future. The brush battery employs lead plates which necessarily require a considerable generation for their own transportation. The weight of the battery is its barrier to commercial success. The new Edison battery, which is the most recent improvement in this line, substitutes thin steel plates for lead, and the plates are perforated to receive cells containing compressed parcels of mixed iron and graphite for the positive electrode, and nickel and graphite for the negative electrode. The electrolytic fluid

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least once in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office, and any person who believes that he would be damaged by the registration may oppose the same by filing notice of opposition, stating the ground thereof within thirty days after the publication of the mark sought to be registered.

The latter provision enables the true owner of the trade-mark to prevent his right to its exclusive use from being jeopardized by the registration of the same or a similar mark by an applicant who may not be entitled to registration.

The right of appeal is provided, the same as in the case of applications for patents, from an adverse decision of the Examiner of Trade-Marks or the Examiner of Interferences,

as the case may be, to the Commissioner in person, and from the Commissioner to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The life of a certificate of registration is changed from thirty years to twenty years, but the certificate of registration may be renewed from time to time upon certain conditions, and upon the payment of the required fee. The Government fee for registration is reduced from $25 to $10.

Registration will afford prima facie evidence of ownership, and any person using any registered trade-mark without the

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WHAT TO INVENT

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is a solution of potash, which does not affect the containing vessel and preserves its quality. It is claimed for the battery, as a result of prolonged and severe tests, that it will render two or three times as much service as the same weight of the ordinary lead battery.

120. During the past few years a new field has been opened for inventors. To produce realistic stage effects, mechanism is required, and a number of patents have been recently granted in this line of invention. Examples of these are the patents of Neill Burgess on mechanism for producing the horse race in the "County Fair," and the apparatus employed in the play of "Ben Hur" for the illustration of the chariot race. Any invention of merit in this line will be readily adopted, and perhaps no class of patented devices is more profitable.

121. This field has been extensively exploited, but new toys are always in demand. Simplicity is to be kept in view in toys, as the cost of manu-

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consent of the owner thereof will be liable for damages, and on the rendition of a verdict for the plaintiff, the court, in its discretion, may enter judgment for three times the amount of such verdict.

The new law affords additional remedies and more complete and adequate protection, and in order to give the owners of trade-marks previously registered the enlarged benefits under the new law, the act makes provision for the re-registration of said trade-marks upon payment of the fees.

Provision is made for the first time for registering trade-marks used solely in Interstate Commerce, and the new law

is so far-reaching and complete in its protection to lawful trade-mark owners that registration of a trade symbol or mark will prove of great value from a commercial standpoint.

A trade-mark may consist of any non-descriptive word or words, sign, symbol, picture, autograph, monogram, or any combination of any or all of them. Descriptive words can not be registered; for instance, "Washing Soap" or "Can Corn" could not be registered, but descriptive words combined with non-descriptive words may be registered; thus,

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WHAT TO INVENT

facture is an item of first importance. However, in the line of electrically-operated toys which convey an elementary knowledge of electricity the cost is of secondary consideration, novelty and originality being the essentials. In Germany the manufacture of toys is an important industry, and it is also an item of importance in this country. As expensive plants are ordinarily not required for the manufacture of toys, patents in this line are easily marketed.

122. A fortune awaits the man who will invent a good substitute for leather. Nobody has yet succeeded in approaching it, unless it be an inventor who has patented a fabric which he proposes to use, in particular, as a material for the inner soles of shoes and boots, though it may be employed for other purposes. It resembles what is known as split sole leather, but is much cheaper, and claims to be superior, being waterproof, as well as stronger. The manufacturer of this imitation leather uses the fine sole-

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"Eureka Washing Soap" and "Excelsior Can Corn" are properly registerable.

Sometimes words which are descriptive are combined in a single word and phonetically or fancifully spelled, and in such cases they usually constitute a valid trade-mark, but it is the figure or emblem that makes the mark valid. A word can be adopted for the trade-mark which is suggestive, but not descriptive, and this is often the best kind of a mark for particular kinds of goods. The mere name of the applicant can not be registered, but his name, together with a device or design, etc., is entitled to registration. Geographical names can not be trade-marked.

A trade-mark need not be new or original, but it should be new to the purpose to which it is applied. Thus a trade-mark

on "The Rising Sun," applied to flour, would not prevent the registration of the same words as applied to stove polish.

Persons desiring to know whether certain words or devices can be registered should send us a copy or description of the mark and the class of merchandise on which it is used, including a particular description of the goods comprised in such class. Five dollars should also be sent as a guarantee of good faith with the above data. We will then make a search of the trade-mark records in the United States Patent Office and send a full report of the result of the examination. We will not make any charge for this search if a trade-mark is registered through us, but will credit the $5 advanced on our fee.

In order that we may be enabled to prepare the application papers we should be furnished with the name of the owner, and if a firm be the proprietor, the names of the individual members thereof, their residences, and places of business. Five specimens of the trade-mark as used must be filed with the specification and drawings in the United States Patent Office. The right to the use of a trade-mark is assignable in writing and such assignment should be recorded in the Patent Office. We prepare these assignments, the cost of preparation and recording being $5.

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leather dust given off by the buffing rolls used upon sole leather. Hitherto this dust has been a waste product, but the new invention combines it with gum and employs it in this shape to form a coating on one or both sides of canvas or other similar fabric. As it dries a sprinkling of dry leather dust is added, and the fabric thus treated is passed between rollers, so as to cause the leather dust to be firmly imbedded in the fabric and combined with it.

123. Inventors keep pace with the times, and encourage new "fads." This is demonstrated by the large number of patents recently granted on golf sticks and paraphernalia used in the game of golf. The latest diversion in men's apparel is the shirt waist, and this demands a substitute for suspenders. The belt has been universally adopted for summer wear by men, but it falls short both in appearance and comfort. The lucky inventor who devises a satisfactory substitute for suspenders will reap a rich harvest.

COST OF TRADE-MARK

The Government fee in each case is $10, while our fee, including one sheet of drawings and the preparation of the necessary papers, is $15 in original cases, and $10 in cases where application is made for re-registration.

TRADE-MARK MUST BE USED CONTINUOUSLY.

A trade-mark is good only so long as it is used, and it must be used continuously by the owner in business, and the owner must have for sale the goods bearing the mark.

WHAT TO INVENT

124. The greatest inventions are not necessarily the most profitable. Small articles which may be cheaply made, and sold at a small price, are usually the most ready producers of profit. The public demands novelties, and the inventor must supply them. It may be a difficult matter to find a manufacturer and capitalist to promote a complicated machine, however meritorious, but comparatively easy to place a patent for a simple novelty which may be manufactured at little expense.

125. A successful scheme for paving alongside street-car tracks is needed. Repairs to the paving next the rails is one of the largest items of maintenance of way. The vibration due to the speed of the heavy cars shatters the edges of the pavement and the rain and weather do the rest.

126. Tables have been invented for ocean steamers that purport to maintain an equilibrium of the articles contained thereon. These have generally been constructed to swing or sway, but the movements have been so

TRADE-MARKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Trade-marks can be registered in foreign countries having treaties with the United States. The total cost of procuring trade-marks in foreign countries is as follows:

Great Britain	$30.00
Germany	30.00
France	25.00
Austria	30.00
Russia	40.00
Italy	35.00
Spain	30.00
Belgium	30.00
Norway	35.00
Sweden	35.00
Denmark	35.00
Switzerland	25.00
Canada	40.00

COPYRIGHTS

The author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of a book, map, chart, dramatical or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or of a model or design, and the executors, administrators or assigns of any such person, may obtain a copyright therefor; and such authors, inventors, designers, or proprietors, and their assigns, shall have the exclusive right to produce, dramatize and translate

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abrupt that they are not practical for the purpose, and the way is open for someone to devise a simple table of this character having an easy movement without jar or vibration.

127. An apparatus for aerial navigation. Great strides have been made in this art recently, and a number of partially successful devices have been invented. There is still room for improvement, however, and the value for war purposes of some machine which may be propelled through the air cannot be overestimated. The Patent Office will not grant patents in this class unless the machines are provided with balloon or similar attachments, unless a working model is furnished. M. Santos-Dumont recently won the prize of $20,000 offered for the discovery of a dirigible balloon, by circling the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, with his airship. He flew high, low, in straight lines, and curves, with the wind against him, precisely as he willed. He proved himself master of the air as truly as the navigator of a steamship is master of the waves.

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any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

To obtain a copyright, the title, or description, of the article or book must be filed with the Librarian of Congress on or before the day of publication, and to complete the copyright, two copies of the article or book must be delivered to the librarian not later than the day of publication.

Our entire charge for obtaining a copyright is $5. Copyrights, like mechanical patents, may be assigned to another party, and our charge for preparing and recording such assignment is $5.

LABELS AND PRINTS

Labels and prints for every kind of article of manufacture may be secured to the proprietor thereof by registration in the Patent Office if they are the result of that degree of intellectual labor contemplated by the constitution and the copyright laws. A print is a pictorial illustration designed to be used for articles of manufacture to serve as an advertisement thereof. Prints may be impressed or stamped upon articles of manufacture, or upon a piece of paper to be attached to such articles, or to bottles, boxes, or packages containing them. Labels consist of devices or words intended to indicate the things to which they are attached. Both

WHAT TO INVENT

128. Government officials are studying constantly to devise rapid means for transporting the mail for the convenience of the public. A system by which letters, instead of being dropped into stationary boxes, can be placed into receptacles and carried by electricity or pneumatic power to the post-office should solve the problem.

129. Dispatching or block signaling on electric railroads is, strange to say, considerably behind the perfection reached on steam railroads, and questions connected with signaling or controlling the traffic at meeting points are among the most serious now engaging the attention of the managers of the inter-urban lines. There are two general ways of dealing with this problem, first by telegraphic dispatching, and second by electric block signals, automatic or otherwise. The possibility of using the tracks for signaling purpose on steam roads gives an immense advantage over electric roads in automatic signaling. The block system used on some electric

prints and labels, in order to be entitled to registry, must be intellectual productions in the degree required by the copyright law.

Under the rules of the Patent Office, a print or label can not be registered if it bears a device capable of application as a trade-mark until after such device is registered as a trade-mark.

Our charge for effecting registration of a label or print is $20 which includes the Government fee of $6. We should be supplied with ten copies of the label or print to be registered.

COPIES OF PATENTS

We can furnish our clients with printed copies of the specifications, claims, and drawings of any patent which has been issued and the supply of which has not been exhausted in the United States Patent Office, at a cost of 10 cents each. Remittance should be made with the order and the number of the patent should be given.

COPIES OF SPECIFICATIONS AND CLAIMS BEFORE ISSUE

Whenever a client desires typewritten copies of his specification and claims in a pending application, for the purpose

railroads is not practically feasible by reason of the necessity of rail insulation in ground structures. On lines with dirt ballast and where one rail of the track cannot be spared from the return circuit for the purpose of signaling, this plan is not available. The discovery of a simple and practical signaling device or mechanism for electric railroads will prove a source of material income to the successful inventor.

130. In connection with sea travel, another avenue to wealth is open to inventors, for second only in importance to preventing collisions and accidents at sea is the loss of life which results from such accidents. While lifeboats of various construction and of more or less merit are now carried as part of the equipment of sea-going vessels, perfection in this line has by no means been reached, and there is an absolute demand for meritorious and practical improvements in this line. Any invention which will add to the present safeguards for ocean travelers should be successful, financially, as well as a contribution to the cause of humanity.

of making others acquainted with his invention, or in seeking financial assistance with which to apply for foreign patents, we will be pleased to furnish same at a reasonable cost, which is $1.50 in the case of an ordinary application.

In this connection we are able to furnish prints of the drawings in a pending application at a cost of 25 cents for every print of each sheet of drawing.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS

After the filing of an application in the Patent Office, it is taken up for examination by the Primary Examiner in the

regular order in which it was filed. He may either allow or reject the application. Rejection of the application may be based on either lack of patentable subject-matter, utility, or other causes having to do with the question of patentability. Rejection, however, is often due to lack of ability of the attorney in the presentation of the novelty and utility of the invention forming the subject of the application. An inventor who permits his invention to be presented to tbe Patent Office by an unskilled attorney simply invites repeated rejection of his application and can never expect the issuance of a patent having a scope commensurate with the novelty and value of his invention.

Our long experience especially fits us to handle rejected applications, with strong chances of favorable results, for which other attorneys have failed to secure an allowance.

Our charge for making an examination of the official Patent Office file of a rejected application, and advising as to possibility of favorable termination is $5. If you have had an application for patent rejected by the Patent Office it may be due to poor handling on the part of your former attorney, and perhaps we could secure a patent for you. Upon request we will forward you the necessary power of attorney, and upon the return of same, together with the above remittance, we will promptly make the necessary examination of your case and forward our full report. If we think that your application can be successfully terminated we will at the same time quote our charges for completing the prosecution of the application to a final determination.

If we find conditions with respect to the application favorable, we will at the same time quote our total charge for completing the prosecution of the application to a final termination. **If you order us to proceed, the $5 paid for the examination will be applied on the total cost of completing the prosecution, and the examination in such an event would cost you nothing.**

It is important that an inventor never attempt to prosecute his own application. If he does he will soon find himself

completely swamped owing to his lack of experience and unfamiliarity with the essential features of the patent practice to master which requires years of experience and close application. The Patent Office recognizes the inability of inventors to prosecute their own applications as is evidenced by Rule 17 of its Official Rules of Practice, as follows:

"Rule 17. An applicant or assignee of an entire interest may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent attorney, as the value of a patent depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specifications and claims."

REISSUES

If, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, a patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error arose from inadvertence, accident or mistake, and without fraudulent intent, a reissue of the patent may be had for the unexpired part of its term.

At the time of making an application for a reissue, the original patent must be surrendered. The cancellation of the original patent takes effect from the date of the reissue. If the reissue is refused the original patent is returned on request and the patent stands as if no application for a reissue had been made.

Frequently reissues are more difficult to obtain than the original patent. However, if after a patent has been issued the inventor, he feels that it does not carry the protection to which he is entitled, we will be pleased at a reasonable cost to advise him if a reissue, seeking to enlarge the scope of his patent, would be successful.

The Government fee for a reissue is $30, and our attorney's fee, in ordinary cases involving one sheet of drawing, $25.

FOREIGN PATENTS

The United States Patent Laws apparently contemplate that an invention patented here is also worthy of protection abroad, in the principal countries at least. In many countries a Patent obtained after the invention is patented else-

where is **invalid** and worthless. For this reason it is of **vital consequence** that Foreign Patents be **applied for** before the final Government fee, for the United States Patent, is paid into the Patent Office.

Our laws provide a period of six months after your application is allowed at any time within which the final Government fee may be paid, thus enabling you to complete financial arrangements for the taking out of valid Foreign Patents. Your allowed United States application is held secret until the final Government fee is paid, so that **no one can apply in foreign countries ahead of you.**

For the convenience of inventors the countries foremost in importance are treated here and costs stated. If your United States Patent application required more than one sheet of drawings, add $5 for each sheet in excess of one, to the amount quoted for each country.

CANADA

Owing to the close proximity of Canada to the United States and the brisk and augmenting commercial intercourse between the two peoples, every inventor should avail himself of the great advantage to be gained by taking out a Canadian Patent.

Canada embraces the provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and the Northwest Territory, a vast domain greater in area than the United States.

The whole outlay required to secure a Canadian Patent is $35, which includes the Government tax, agency, and all charges for the patent.

Important.—Unless you can file your application in Canada within three months from date of your United States Patent you should not fail to lodge a "Notice of Intention to Apply." Otherwise you can not stop anyone who commenced the manufacture of your invention in Canada before issuance of Patent there. For the preparation and filing of the Notice our charge is $5. We would advise that you file

application for Patent within three months from issue of United States Patent, and thereby save the cost of the notice. The sooner you file the better.

ENGLAND

The commercial importance of England is such that no intelligent person can fail to comprehend the momentous benefits to be realized from patenting a meritorious invention there. The English capitalist is quick to invest liberally, because he well knows the ready recognition of the skill of our inventors in all portions of the world.

An English Patent covers England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man, aggregating a population of nearly forty millions.

The total cost is $50, which includes the Government fee.

Provisional protection endures for six months, and may be obtained under the English Patent laws. Total cost, $25. To file application complete after provisional protection and obtain Patent, $50. Term, fourteen years.

FRANCE AND COLONIES

$60.—The term of a French patent is fifteen years, and includes Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan, Dahomey, French Congo, Madagascar, French Indo China, Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, New Caledonia, Tahiti, etc. Next to England in value to the patentee is France. Her manufacturers are enterprising and quick to appreciate and adopt inventions of American origin.

GERMANY AND COLONIES

$65.—The term of a German patent is fifteen years. German design patent, term three years, $35; extension for three years longer, $30. German patents include Germany, German East and South West Africa, Kameron, and Togo Land, German Papua, Bismarck, Archipelago, Caroline Islands, Kiou-Chui, etc. Germany is progressive and is rapidly adopting and perfecting American methods.

BELGIUM

The cost of a Belgian patent is $35; term, twenty years. Belgium is the manufacturing center for a large part of Europe, and is one of the most desirable countries in which an American inventor can apply for patent protection.

Denmark, $50; term, fifteen years.

Norway, $50; term, fifteen years.

Sweden, $55; term, fifteen years.

Switzerland, $50; term, fifteen years.

Portugal, $100; term fifteen years.

Spain, $55; term, twenty years.

Italy, $70; term, fifteen years.

RUSSIA

The cost of a Russian patent is $80; term, fifteen years. A valid patent can be obtained in Russia after the issue of the United States patent. The Russian Empire includes Russia, Poland and Siberia, and covers the enormous territory of ten million square miles. Its population is three times that of any European country. Russia is a continent in itself, and is one of the most prominent fields for American inventors.

Hungary, $60; term, fifteen years.

Austria, $60; term, fifteen years.

Turkey, $80; term, fifteen years.

MEXICO

The cost of a Mexican patent is $75; term, twenty years. America is now connected with all parts of Mexico by rail, and our commercial relations are therefore very close. Great progress has been made in Mexico of late and a great number of factories are located there. Patents on mining machinery are especially valuable.

ASIA

India, $80; term, fourteen years.

The patent covers all of British India, including Burmah; population, 300,000,000. The application should be filed within one year of the issue of the United States patent.

Ceylon, $175; term, fourteen years.
Empire of China, $100.
Japan, $90; term, fifteen years.

AFRICA

Cape Colony, $125; term, fourteen years.
Natal, $100; term, fourteen years.
Egypt, $125; term, same as applicant's United States Patent.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras, $175; term, ten years .
Nicaragua, $175; term, five to ten years.
Costa Rica, $225; term, same as United States Patent.

WEST INDIES

Cuba, $70; term, seventeen years.
Jamaica, $125.
Trinidad, $140.
Barbados, $100.
Bahama Islands, $125.

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil, $125; term, fifteen years.

Argentine Republic—Patents are granted for five, ten, and fifteen years; cost respectively, $130, $175, and $280.

Chili, $230; term, ten years.

Peru, $280; term, ten years.

United States of Columbia—Patents are granted for five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years; cost respectively, $140, $190, $240, and $290.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

The Australian colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and West Australia have been formed into a commonwealth. One patent only is necessary now, where six formerly were required. The cost of the new Commonwealth patent, which is granted for

fourteen years, is $85. An inventor can not afford to neglect to secure a patent in the Australian Commonwealth, as the country is progressive and rich. On account of the gold and copper mining industries the population is rapidly increasing. Coal, iron, tin and other mineral wealth abounds. The production of wool is greater than that of any other country in the world. Immense tracts of land are being opened to cultivation and settlement. The increasing activity demands the introduction of inventions and labor-saving devices and systems of every character. The prosperity of Australia is evidenced by the fact that the standard of living and the consumption of commodities per capita are the highest in the world.

NEW ZEALAND

The cost of a patent in New Zealand is $50; term, fourteen years. The same progressiveness and commercial activity are apparent in New Zealand as in the Australian Commonwealth.

SPECIAL OFFER

American inventors, owing to special facilities afforded, take out more patents in Canada, England, Germany, France, and Belgium than any other countries. These five countries will secure to the inventor the exclusive monopoly of his invention among one hundred and forty-five millions of the most enterprising and progressive people of the world. When patents are ordered in all of these countries at the same time we make a special rate of $230 for them, which, as will be noted, is a considerable reduction from the rates quoted for these countries separately.

COMBINATION RATES

By special arrangements with our foreign agents, we are able to offer reduced rates when applications in two or more countries are filed at the same time. The following groups of countries have been specially selected with a view of reducing the total cost to the minimum, and a comparison of

the charges named with those for the same countries singly will show the saving to the applicant:

Great Britain, France, Belgium and Canada	$170
France, Italy and Belgium	140
Germany, Austria and Hungary	160
Great Britain, Germany, France and Canada	200
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	150
Brazil and Mexico	240
Canada and Mexico	105

The charges quoted in the above list include the total cost of securing patents in the respective countries. We wish to state with emphasis that the figures quoted include all costs, without any extra charge whatever for securing the foreign patents, including our fee, Government fees, drawings, etc. We make this statement because our charges are considerably lower than those asked by others, and our clients are continually asking us if our fees cover the total cost for foreign patents.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Select the country or countries in which you want a patent, and remit $5 for each country named. We will then send you application papers for approval and execution, according to the schedule of prices; or, if you prefer, send the full amount in the first remittance.

An important exception to the rule that Foreign Patents must be applied for before issue of United States Patent, occurs when the United States Patent has issued early enough to admit of the filing of foreign cases **within twelve months of the date of filing of the United States case.**

Also, issue of a Foreign Patent before applying in the United States will not invalidate United States Patent **if application is filed within twelve months from date on which foreign application was filed.**

HOW TO GAIN PROFIT BY INVENTION

Not everyone has Inventive Genius, but a Multitude of Persons who have Do not Give It Exercise. Others Mentally work out Valuable Devices and Lack the Energy and Foresight to Patent them. Many Patented Inventions have Proven Worth Thousands of Dollars for Every Minute of Time Consumed in their Creation.

To profit by invention one must not only create the invention, but make it practical, from a financial standpoint, and protect it by a Patent.

The way to invent is to study how an existing device can be made to better answer its purpose; or to conceive a new purpose and devise a mechanical means for carrying it out. The field for invention is without bounds or limits. There are more opportunities for originating new and patentable, and profitable, devices today than there have ever been before, because it is an immutable physical law that every new condition works a change in other conditions requiring expedients for adapting and harmonizing one condition with another. The Invention of the railway, for example, effected a revolution in social and industrial life throughout the world, and hundreds of thousands of other inventions, extending into every conceivable art, were a natural consequence.

Anyone of average intelligence can determine for himself **what to invent** He needs but to study objects entering into daily use about him. There is room for improvement in everything, and these improvements, if patented, are bound to yield large money reward under good management. All patentable inventions are regarded by the Patent Office as **improvements**, for the reason that the very spirit of invention is to **improve upon existing conditions.** No doubt every reader of these lines has exclaimed, "Why didn't I think of it!" on seeing some simple, money-making article. Hundreds of such articles are patented annually. The inventors who "keep their eyes open," and not only think, but ACT, are justly the ones enriched. Ability to invent is the greatest natural endowment bestowed by a kind Providence. He who fails to exercise the faculty, gets no reward, and, as a rule, such go through life without finding reward in anything.

The most wonderful feature of invention is that a mere suggestion, or a mental hint, of some new thing, will soon assume perfection under careful thought, and this "thinking out" process is the thing needed to attain success.

The Inventor who does not ACT after he has "thought out" his invention, has made a failure from the standpoint of profit.

The first thing you should do after you have conceived an improvement is to write us, explaining your idea fully, and submit a sketch to enable us to make an examination as to patentability. If our report is favorable FILE AN APPLICATION AT ONCE. The chance to obtain a Patent on a meritorious invention is a BUSINESS CHANCE OF RARE VALUE. but, like any other good business chance, must be promptly taken advantage of to realize that value.

After your Patent is obtained, the question as to the best way to obtain profit from it arises. If you are a manufacturer, or if you have had experience in the organization of capital for the promotion of business enterprises, you do not need advice. If you would sell your Patent outright, or by territorial allotments, the following important suggestions should be observed:

Have absolutely nothing to do with patent selling agents, so called, who load your mail with their persuasive and deceptive letters and circulars as soon as your Patent issues. (They get your name and address from the Patent Office Gazette, which circulates widely.) This warning is unnecessary if you have ever had dealings with these sharks, for "a burnt child shuns the fire." As we cannot undertake here to expose their many tricks, we ask you to take our advice as it is intended—for your good—and SHUN them, no matter how plausible their arguments. It is a matter of personal gratification and pride with us to have our clients realize abundant profit from their Patents; therefore, had we faith in these agencies, we would be eager to recommend them.

A common dodge of the "Patent selling agent" is to pretend to have found someone who will buy your Patent if an investigation proves its validity, and a certain person (who is in league of course,) is recommended as the proper one to make the investigation, for which you must pay a good fee. But it is all a game and the buyer a myth. With hardly

an exception the agency claims to demand no fee until a sale is made, getting you to sign a contract to that effect, yet at the next turn you are asked to send money, on one pretext or another. You may be asked by one of these concerns to advance money for the alleged purpose of advertising your invention in a long list of newspapers, yet very rarely is a Patent sold in this way. To sum up our advice: Don't bite, no matter how tempting the bait.

The value of a Patent depends upon the value of the invention as a marketable commodity, and if the owner would financially realize upon this value he must himself, through his own resources or through his own and the resources of others, place the manufactured article on the market; or he must PROPERLY bring the patented invention to the notice of those likely to be interested, if he would sell the Patent outright. Details of procedure for the organization of stock companies and corporations for the purpose of promoting a patented invention by manufacture and sale are too voluminous to be set forth here.

The majority of Inventors prefer to sell their Patents for a lump sum. To effect the sale the Inventor himself may well take the matter in hand or enlist the advice and executive ability of someone personally well known to him, or a person or firm with whom he has had dealings, and whose reputation for reliability is widely known. The prospective purchaser must have the merits of the invention called to his attention, and, next to a personal talk with him, we regard properly conceived correspondence as the best means. The correspondence ought to be strictly business in tenor and not burdened with immaterial matter. The Patent, if procured through us, will clearly set forth the invention in all its details of structure and function. Mail a copy thereof to each person or firm addressed, and enclose a stamped envelope for reply. In our judgment it is not well to set a price, but solicit offers and accept the best, if it is reasonable.

It is bad policy to offer a Patent for sale before issue thereof. If Patent has issued the prospective purchaser is assured that the invention is new and that you can give him a bona fide title. It amounts to the difference between offering that in which you have acquired actual title, and that in which your title is only prospective.

The strongest argument, however, against attempting sale prior to issue is that by making your invention public you run the risk of being barred from the procurance of valid Foreign Patents, for, in the more important countries, any public knowledge whatever of the invention prior to filing applications in those countries, will invalidate Patent, even if obtained.

Good Patents for good inventions are always saleable.

A man obtained a Patent for a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his invention through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with forty thousand dollars in cash, or its equivalent.

Another Inventor, in about fifteen months, made sales that brought him sixty thousand dollars, his invention being a machine to thresh and clean grain. A third obtained a patent for a printing ink, and refused fifty thousand dollars, and, finally, sold it for about sixty thousand dollars.

These are ordinary cases of minor inventions embracing no very considerable inventive powers, and of which hundreds go out from the Patent Office every year. Experience shows that the most profitable Patents are those which contain very little real invention, and are to a superficial observer of little value.

Instances are numerous wherein the Inventor has made several millions of dollars from his invention. The Air-Brake, the Sewing Machine, the Telephone and Telegraph, all involve broad principles, and the original Patents, as well as Patents for improvements, represent an aggregate value so vast as to be incalculable. The very simplest patented ideas, if novel, useful or entertaining, are quick and bountiful in cash returns. Dr. Higgins received over $100,000 in cash royalties alone from his United States

and Foreign Patents for the little thimble you grasp in putting your umbrella up or down; the rubber tip for lead pencils was equally valuable. The common lace for women's gloves was invented by a woman and has yielded her a vast sum. The metal heel plate, and the toe t p of metal, for shoes, were each worth over a million.

USEFUL FACTS ABOUT PATENTS

There are certain useful and important facts relating to the legal rights of patentees which most attorneys fail in their literature to set forth, and we give a number of such facts here for our patrons.

If an invention is protected by Patent in one country it cannot be manufactured in another country and imported, sold or used without license from the patentee.

The law requires that a manufactured article, if patented, must be so marked, and the customary manner of marking is to follow the word "Patented" by the date of the patent. No legal right exists permitting the use of the mark "Patented" before the patent is actually issued. Official notification that an application for Patent is "allowed" does not therefore convey this right.

The law attaches a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense for the fraudulent use of the mark "Patented."

If an application for Patent is on file, but not allowed, the invention must bear the mark "Patent Pending" or "Patent Applied For" if manufactured and sold.

A license cannot be transferred unless the instrument itself embodied a stipulation making it transferable.

No one has the right to make a patented device without authority from the patentee, even though the maker would construct the machine solely for his private use and not for sale.

After a Patent has expired it cannot be renewed, except by act of Congress.

A reissue is one granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignee of the entire interest, when the original Patent is invalid or inoperative by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error arose through inadvertence, accident or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Matter shown and described in an unexpired Patent, and which might have been lawfully claimed therein, but which was not claimed by reason of a defect or insufficiency in the specification, arising from inadvertence, accident or mistake, and without fraud and deceptive intent, cannot be subsequently claimed by the patentee in a separate patent, but only in a reissue of the original.

(These facts relative to Reissue of Patents are set forth at length, in view of the common mistake made by inventors in construing a reissue to mean an extension of the Patent.)

A Patent cannot issue to a deceased inventor, but to his legal representative.

Inventions of deceased inventors may be patented by the legal representative making application therefor in due form.

An abandoned application is no bar to a new application for the same invention by the same applicant.

When one of several distinct inventions described and shown in an application is not claimed therein, the issue of a patent on such application presumptively dedicates the unclaimed invention to the public.

After an applicant has himself prosecuted his application to final rejection and has then placed it in the hands of an attorney, the Examiner will be warranted in re-opening the case for the admission and consideration of substitute specifications apparently presented in good faith and for the

purpose of securing for the inventor that to which the attorney believes him enitled.

One who employs another to make an invention for him does not thereby become entitled to apply for and receive a patent on the invention, whatever may be his equitable rights in the invention and patent of his employee.

Invention does not lie in an abstract idea of the desirability of uniting several old machines into one, but in conceiving definitely of a single organized and complete machine containing a combination of instrumentalities which perform the several functions of the old machine.

An application for a patent to be issued to joint inventors must be signed and sworn to by all the inventors and an application for such a patent made by only one of such inventors cannot be entertained, even although the other of such inventors already has a sole patent for the same invention and refuses to join in a joint application.

Two may properly take out a patent as joint inventors when one of them originated the leading principles and the other exercised inventive talent in perfecting it.

An inventor may adopt minor improvements in his invention, which are suggested by another, and the latter does not thereby acquire any interest in the invention.

The Patent Office cannot permit the record of an application once filed to be in any way altered by so radical a measure as the removal of one of its parts, as by the transfer of drawings, to a substituted application.

When all the parts of an application except the fee have been deposited in the Patent Office, they will not be returned to the applicant.

Patent will issue jointly to an assignee and applicant when the latter so requests in the recorded assignment.

An assignment regular on its face and regularly recorded must be considered an absolute assignment until cancelled upon the written consent of both parties, or upon the decree of a competent court.

In order to give an employer a right to an invention of an employee, on the ground that the latter was employed to invent it for the benefit of the former, it must very clearly appear that such was the condition of the employment.

If a person once conceives the main idea of an improvement, valuable minor results contributed by a workman in reducing the invention to practice without rejecting the original idea and proceeding upon a wholly distinct and separate plan, belong to the former as a part of his invention.

When all that is new and patentable in a device is embodied by an employee at the express direction of the employer and according to his ideas, the invention is that of the employer.

It is a well-established principle that an inventor has the right to employ the mechanical skill of others to carry out his ideas without forfeiting his right to the invention.

An earlier conceiver, by merely making a model and showing it to some persons, afterward doing nothing more, does not give or abandon the invention to the world so as to deprive a subsequent conceiver of his right to a patent.

The prompt filing of an application is evidence that a reduction to practice was successful.

An inventor who, after reducing his invention to practice, deliberately conceals it from the public, is not entitled to a patent as against one who during such concealment has independently invented the same thing and has patented it in good faith and in ignorance of the fact of invention by the first party.

He who merely suggests that an invention may be made and furnishes the means to do it is not the inventor as against the mechanic who devises the practical method of making the invention.

He who employs an old device in a new or modified way to produce a new and useful result must be regarded as an inventor.

Where one is first to conceive an invention, but throws aside all evidence of the conception, makes no effort to complete or introduce the invention to the public, and delays making application for a patent until another has brought it into extensive use, has no standing as an inventor.

The law does not look with favor upon a party who withholds the knowledge of his invention from the public by a negligent postponement of his claim until others have made and introduced the same.

He is the real inventor and entitled to the patent who first brings the machine to perfection and makes it capable of useful operation, although others may have previously had the idea and made some experiment toward putting it in practice.

A FINAL WORD OF ADVICE

In closing, the most important thing we can say is but a repetition—"Delays in Patent Matters Are Dangerous"—and we cannot impress that fact too strongly upon your mind.

You should lose no time in sending us sketch, model or photograph, with full description of your invention, and thus take immediate advantage of our offer of a Free Search.

Bear in mind all the excellent features of our service, especially OUR CREDIT SYSTEM, which has already solved the "Money question" for many an inventor on the verge of giving up because of lack of funds. And don't forget, we want to hear from you—keep in touch with you—help and advise you—because that is what we are here for.

Keep this book and read it often—refer to it—and may this mark but the beginning of a long business relationship which we shall do our best to make mutually agreeable and satisfactory.

At your service,

JOHN LOUIS WATERS & CO.

Warder Bldg.,

Washington, D. C.

"Across the street from the United States Patent Office."

INDEX

MODEL PRINTING CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

COST OF SECURING A PATENT

	Attorney's Fee.	Drawing.	Gov't Fees.	Total.
U. S. Mechanical Patent (Simple 1 Sheet Case)	$25	$5	$35	$65
U. S. Mechanical Patent (Simple 2 Sheet Case)	$30	$10	$35	$75
U. S. Electrical Patent (Simple Case)	$30	$5	$35	$70
U. S. Chemical Patent (Simple Case)	$35	—	$35	$70
U. S. Process Patent (Simple Case)	$35	—	$35	$70
U. S. Composition Patent (Simple Case)	$35	—	$35	$70
U. S. Patent for Medical Compound	$35	—	$35	$70

Our Wonderful Credit System Places the Cost of Securing a Patent Within the Reach of All.

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WE will positively file your application in the United States Patent Office before asking you to pay one cent of our fee. This saves time and enables your case to be filed without the usual heavy outlay of money on your part.